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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO 227 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1932 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Mahatma's Rough Scheme For Securing Widest Franchise For "Depressed"

NOT OPPOSED TO RESERVATION OF SEATS

"C. R." WARNS AGAINST DELAY IN SETTLEMENT

"Risky To Keep Gandhi In Jail"

POONA, Sept. 21.

In the course of his reply to Mr. Rajbhoj, the local "Depressed" class leader, Mahatma Gandhi enters into a few details regarding the representation of the "Depressed" classes.

He says: "I would favour the widest possible franchise for the suppressed and establish a convention between the two sections for securing the proper election of representatives of the suppressed".

He adds: "I would insist on statutory declaration that all public places of worship, wells, schools, etc., should be open to the supressed precisely on the same terms as to suppressors. This is roughly my idea.

If, however, the representatives of the supressed classes will not look at my idea they are at liberty to have statutory reservation of seats. I should not fast against it, but you will not expect me to bless any such scheme."—A. P.

RISKY TO KEEP MAHATMA IN JAIL

Rajagopalachariar's Statement After Seeing Gandhiji In Yeravda

POONA, Sept 21.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar has issued the following statement:—

"The scheme evolved at the Bombay Conference was placed before Mahatma Gandhi. He has considered it very carefully and has not rejected it. He has taken down one or two points, which he will think over. He wants to consider one or two crucial points and see whether the scheme would enable him to break his fast.

RISKY TO KEEP IN JAIL.

"I feel that to keep him in Yerrowada Jail during his fast is not the best way of keeping him alive as long as possible. I do not think he can hold on for more than 10 days. Beyond that he may not be available for anything like discussion or talking. It would be risky. Out of these 10 days at least four or five days will be taken up in cabling to and fro.

"We will have, therefore, only four or five days left to come to an agreement, and of these we have already spent one day. After ten days of fast, even if we come to an agreement, it may not be possible for Mahatma Gandhi to pick up. He is eight years older than what he was at Delhi, and the present fast is not undertaken under the loving care of Mr. C.F. Andrews and Dr. Ansari."—A.P.

ANOTHER DEPUTATION TO POONA

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In response to the call from Poona, Pandit Malaviya, Messrs. Rajah and P Baloo left this evening by the "Deccan Queen" to interview Mahatma Gandhi on the draft proposals for settlement. All of them were in best of spirits especially in view of encouraging news from Poona and there was quite a crowd of friends and admirers to wish them success in their mission.

NOT CREATURES OF CONGRESS.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" on platform, Mr. Rajah repudiated "in toto" the allegation of Dr. Ambedkar that the leaders of the "Depressed" classes, were the creatures of the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha.

"Our views have not been dictated by the Congress and my proposals now, as before, voice the aspirations of the All-India Depressed Classes Association."

NOTHING NEW.

It is stated that the draft of Dr. Ambedkar is only a replica of the Rajah scheme submitted to the Lothian Committee, with this difference that the "Depressed" classes stand to gain more seats under the Rajah scheme on population basis. But in view of the gravity of the situation created by Mahatmaji's fast, it is likely that Rajah party will not put up any fight against Dr. Ambedkar's draft, if it can save the Mahatma by cutting short controversy.

Gandhi Fast In Bombay Council

ADJOURNMENT MOTION VETOED BY GOVERNRO

POONA, September 21.

In the Bombay Legislative Council this afternoon Rao Bahadur Chitale moved the adjournment of the house to discuss the Home Member's statement yesterday regarding Mahatma Gandhi which the mover characterised as disappointing inasmuch as it was his opinion that Mahatma Gandhi should have been unconditionally released.

The President said that he accepted the motion but the Government in exercise of his special Governor in exercise of his special powers had disallowed it on the ground that it was detrimental to the public interest.—A.P.

Kingsley Hall Prayers For Gandhi And India

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Twenty-four hours' fast for Mahatma Gandhi has been completed by Miss Ada West, the cook at Kingsley Hall Settlement, where Mahatma Gandhi stayed during his visit to London.

The fast was followed by an all-night vigil by the members of the Settlement in which turns were taken to pray "for India and for strength for Gandhi."

West said she had kept in constant touch with him since meeting him in South Africa.—Reuter.

What Cheers Mahatma In His Fast

Yeravda Prison
Sept. 19.

"The thought that many sisters are with me in this travail sustains me."

M. K. Gandhi.

This is the message Gandhiji has sent to the women of Bombay in a letter he has sent to a prominent lady in the City, who prefers to remain anonymous.

BOMBAY DETERMINED TO WIPE OUT UNTOUCHABILITY

We, the undersigned have during the last few days approached the Trustees and Proprietors of several temples in this city, with a view to request them to open the said temples to the so-called untouchables; and we are glad to state that we have met with a very sympathetic and encouraging response. We are very hopeful that soon be thrown open to our will soon be thrown open to our Harijan Bretheren after the necessary formalities are gone through.

The Temple at Nagdevi Street and the Round Temple near the Null Bazaar have been already opened during the last two days. The Shenvi's Thakordwar Temple of Murlidhar Thakurji will be opened to-day (Thursday) evening. We feel confident that come more Temple will follow suit very soon.

In our experience we have found that it is easier to get opened privately-owned temples that these which are under the management of Trustees where certain formalities have necessarily to be observed. We, therefore, appeal to the owners of all the private temples to rise to the occasion and come to the rescue at this time of grave National Crisis.

(Sd.) S A SABNIS,
(Sd.) D D SATHAYE,
(Sd.) V G DALVI,
(Sd.)K S GOREGOANKER,
(Sd.) G V DESHMMKH.
Secretary,
Anti-Untouchability Committee,
Hindoo Senrakshak Mandal.

Sjt. Pupala's Appeal To Bombay Telgus

BOMBAY, Sept. 21

Sjt. S.K. Pupala has issued the following appeal to the Telgus of Bombay:—

In view of Mahatma Gandhi's fast unto death for the so-called untouchables, monster meetings are being held all over the country. The first step to avert the National calamity is to end the so-called untouchability that has shut the doors of the temples to the so-called depressed classes.

In Kamatipura alone there are more than eight to ten big temples belonging to the Telgu Manurwar Communities of which Dr. V.R. Bhoosrath the Managing Trustee and Secretary of the said community who holds immense influence with the Sanatanists of the Community can very well manage to bring them round in a few days time if he takes up the matter in right earnest.

APPEAL TO DR. BHOOSRATH

I appeal to him in all humility to undertake this matter in hand in the interest of the country in general and the Hindu Society in particular.

It is only day before yesterday that a monster meeting of all the Hindus of the locality was held in Kamatipura under his very presidentship to offer prayers to Almighty to save Mahatmaji's life; a resolution also was passed unanimously requesting the Telgu Munurwr community to throw open to the so-called untouchables all the temples belonging to the said community. Mr. G.K.Deodhar of the Servants of India Society was there to conduct the prayers.

I, therefore, once more urge Dr. V.R.Bhoorath, the moving spirit of the Sanatanists, to engage himself in this sacred task and see that the temples are thrown open immediately.

"SHENVI" THAKURDWAR TEMPLE

Mr. V. G. Dalvi writes:—

"I am glad to announce that, in response to my request and in deference to the strong general deisre of the Hindu public, Mr. C. L. Bhandare, grandson of the late Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, has agreed that he has no objection whatsoever to the so-called untouchables (Harijans) to enter his temples of Shri Murlidhar Thakoorji, etc., situated at Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, popularly known as "Shenvi's (i.e., Goud Saraswat's) Thakurdwar, on the same conditions as those on which the temples are open to all the other members of the Hindu community.

Bogey Of Revolution Trotted Out In Assembly

HAIG SUPPORTS NATIONALISM!

But Warns Against Triple Danger Of C. D. Movement, Communism & Terrorism

From Our Special Representative.

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

Mr. Haig, the Home Member was to have made a speech on the Ordinances Bill before luncheon interval to-day in the Assembly, but he could do so only just before the house rose for the day. This was due to the manoeuvring on the part of non-officials to prolong the discussion on the Criminal Procedure Code Bill.

LADY WILLINGDON'S INTEREST.

Lady Willingdon came twice to chamber to hear Mr. Haig. She was disappointed in the morning, because the Criminal Procedure Code Bill was still on its way to the Statute Book. She, however returned after lunch, and patiently waited till 4-15 when the Home Member rose amidst cheers of the general section of the House. The galleries were crowded.

NO DESIRE TO CRUSH NATIONALISM.

According to Mr. Haig, the Civil Disobedience Movement had not yet come to end though its manifestations had been much curtailed. In Government's view, permanent legislation embodying the powers now exercised by ordinance would bring that movement to a speedy end. Ironical cheers greeted the Home Member's remarks that Government had no desire to crush the spirit of nationalism.

Sir Hari Singh Gour was asked to redeem his promise given last session of support to Government proposals in place of Ordinances. The plan of Government is to summon a Select Committee on 24th October and obtain its report by 7th November so that the bill as amended by the Select Committee will be discussed in the Special Session in Delhi.

HAIG'S DEBT TO PRESS

In one portion of his speech the Home Member attempted some humour. He said, "I am a very diligent reader of the press. I derive from it not only information but also instruction.

Mr. Neogy querried, "Is that newspaper the "Statesman?"

Mr. Haig cut Mr. Neogy short by counselling patience. The Home Member quoted the views of what he called very ably conducted newspaper which had suggested that the Government should yield to Congress demands. This suggestion, however, the Home Member stoutly refused to accept. On the other hand he contended that the country should refuse to be dictated to by the Congress.

LORD IRWIN QUOTED.

He relied on Lord Irwin's observations for support of the three main features of the bill, including provisions for greater control of the press. In his opinion the conditions so far as the press was concerned had deteriorated since 1922 (when the Press Act was repealed) to 1930.

In his peroration Mr. Haig made an appeal to the House to support the Government for powers asked for under the bill lest the discontented elements would at the time of transference of authority from the present official to popular Government coalesce for revolution.

Mr. Haig delivered his speech in such a studied manner that non-official members took down copious notes for their criticism which will commence on Friday.

ORDINANCE BILL IN ASSEMBLY

Mr. Haig, the Home Member, moved reference of the bill to supplement the criminal law (better known as the Ordinance Bill) to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Yamin Khan, S. C. Sen, Gayaprasad, S. G. Jog B. R Puri, S. C. Mitra Azharali and B. V. Jadhavv, Sir Leslie Hudson, Sir Muhammad Yakub and Messrs. N. M. Ankleasaria, Choudhry, Lalchand and Gwynne and the mover for a report by the 7th November.

The Home Member spoke for forty minutes and was cheered at the conclusion of his speech. At the outset, he hoped that the House would give a fair consideration to the arguments of the Government on the Bill, which they believed to be in the interests of the country. The origin of the bill was the civil disobedience movement. When Gandhiji as the representative of the Congress was sitting at the Round Table Conference, there were two very dangerous movements that were being started and encouraged. One was the no-rent campaign in the United Provinces at a time of great economic pressure, inviting the people to repudiate the whole economic basis of society, and the other was a movement in a semi-military form started in the martial and inflamable North-West Frontier exhibiting defiance of authority. The action taken against these movements by the Government was met by the renewal of civil disobedience throughout the country. Hence several Ordinances were issued by the Governor General which expired in June, when they could not discard those weapons with which the movement was being fought. Accordingly, the Ordinances were promulgated in a consolidated form which would expire at the end of the year. Civil disobedience, if its manifestations had been much curtailed, and though its supporters had lost a good deal of the impetus with which the movement was started, was still in existence and none could prophesy when it would come to an end. It would not come to an end, so long as its leaders still felt that there was any prospect of success.

SYMPATHY FOR NATIONALISM.

Proceeding Mr. Haig said that what stood between the leaders of the movement and success was the power conferred by the Ordinances. The movement itself had already caused widespread distress and economic loss, and the best method of ensuring a speedy end of the movement was to make it clear that the powers with which the movement was being fought would be continued. Here, Mr. Haig made it clear that it was not Government's intention to crush the spirit of nationalism. Government was not inspired by any hostility to that spirit. On the contrary, they were endeavouring to enable that spirit to find practical expression in framing a new constitution. There were other methods open to the leaders of the Congress for the expression of that spirit than the civil disobedience movement, but the time for that realisation was evidently not yet. During the last session of the Assembly, the leader of the Nationalist Party had invited the Government to place their legislative proposals (instead of Ordinance) and said that his side of the House would offer Co-operation and support which they had never stinted.

The Home Member recognised that the Government had delayed in accepting that invitation (laughter). The present bill, according to the Government plan, would be referred to the Select Committee for report by the 7th November, so that the bill together with the Select Committee's report might be taken into consideration in the special Delhi Session.

AGAINST CIRCULATION.

The Select Committee would therefore meet about the 24th October. Government would therefore oppose any attempt to have the bill circulated, for the simple reason that they could all shrewdly guess what sets of opinions would be received thereon. One ably conducted newspaper had suggested that in view of the continuance of the civil disobedience movement for such a long time, (message mutilated here) should capitulate to the Congress. The question was whether the Congress was going to enforce its will, as it had been attempting.

HAIG QUOTES IRWIN.

Referring to the provisions of the Bill, the Home Member pointed out that Sections 3 and 4 had been omitted, for, though they did not consider that those powers would be no longer required for the whole of India, there were certain Local Governments in whose areas Civil Disobedience movement was still particularly active, that would probably find it necessary to ask their respective Legislatures for necessary powers.

Then Chapters 2, 4, and 5 had been omitted, because they related to local conditions. The provi-

(Continued on page 7)

MAKING ORIENTALS BUY MORE

Uncle Sam Advocates Conference Method

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Seattle.—An International Conference to devise measures to counteract the abnormal depreciation in the purchasing powers of Oriental countries owing to difficulties caused by the fall in the price of silver was advocated by Mr. Roosevelt in a speech here.—Reuter's Special.

IMMUNITY TO CHINESE BANDITS

Move To Release Mrs. Pawley

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Tokio.—The request that the Japanese Military authorities should promise immunity to the bandits responsible for the capture of Mrs. Pawley and Corkran if the captives are released, has been made to General Muto, the Japanese Plenipotentiary at Mukden by the British Consul-General at Mukden on behalf of Mrs. Pawley's father according to official dispatches to the Japanese Foreign Office.

General Muto has said that it will be necessary to consider the question. Nevertheless, he has promised to urge the Manchurian Government to ensure free hand for the Chinese General Wangtenchun to act as an intermediary for the purpose of effecting the release of the captives.—Reuter.

Reichbank Rate Reduced

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Berlin.—Reichsbank discount rate has been reduced to 4 per cent. from 5 per cent.—Reuter.

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A 7870

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A 5544

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P R 8018

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.
Bamora, Danbrook, Busrah.
Aungban, Buckley, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Bombay, Sept. 21.
Steamer Bamora for Busrah.
Steamer C/o Birmingham for New York.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Rajputana:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Rajputana is expected to arrive here to-day at about 5 p.m. from London with the outward mails of the 8th inst. a general cargo and 176 passengers, and hence she will sail on the same day for Shanghai, etc.

S.S. Bamora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bamora arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Aungban:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Aungban arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosene oil.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

S.S. Burdwan, for Havre:—62 bales cotton raw, A Podar & Co.

For London:—10 bales animal skin, D Abraham & Sons; 102 bags kang grain, K Devji Bros; 210 bags, groundnuts, M Bhuta & Co.

For Marseilles:—200 cases gum olibonum, A A H Mavji.

Fort Port Said:—8 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

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For Alexandretta:—10 bales cotton yarn, M A Ah. A Razak.

S.S. Tarantia, for Liverpool:—74 bales wool raw, Bombay Co; 35 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd.

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S.S. City of Cairo, for Dunkirk:—165 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Manchester:—64 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co; 135 bales cotton fly, L O Vora.

For Marseilles:—1600 bags ground nuts, M Bhuta & Co; 55 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co; 49 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co; 1000 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Liverpool:—35 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 15 bales wool raw, M Oomersey; 43 bales wool raw, G Sobhagmal; 40 bales wool raw, A.J. Calcuttawala; 65 bales wool raw, E Mavji & Co; 1000 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal & Co; 709 bags seosame cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Liverpool:—1000 bags massoor, T S Thadani & Sons.

S.S. City of Bermingham, for New York:—100 bags Gandhi drugs, K Nanchand.

For Philadelphia:—387 bales wool for carpets, Shamji Mal; 800 bags myrabollum, S Jivanlal & Co.

S.S. Fusijama, for Trieste:—112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Venice:—125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.

S.S. President Monroe, for New York:—1 bale woollen carpets. Cox & Kings Ltd; 6 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co; 5 bales kid skin, D Abraham & Sons.

For Boston:—20 bales goat skin, Shamji Mal.

For Barcelona:—6 cases dry casings, D Abraham & Sons; 5 cases dry casings, Shamji Mal.

For Marseilles:—130 bags mustard seed and 1600 bags groundnuts, M Bhuta & Co; 60 bags turmeric, D B K Chandmal.

S.S. Kidderpore, for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo

IMPORTS.

S.S. Mooltan; Agents: M M. & Co, from London:—300 bars silver.

From Marseilles:—43 cases motor car, tyres, 10 cases liquor, 200 cases almonds, 125 cases soap, 200 cases brandy.

From Basle:—42 cases cheese, 70 drums aneline colour.

S.S. Sikh; Agents: T Morrison & Co, from Moulmein:—9454 bags rice, 161 pieces teak posts, 28 pieces teak squares, 104 pieces teak planks.

From Rangoon:—[illegible] bags rice, 23 cases [illegible]

From [illegible] ton, 118 [illegible]

BOMBAY YARN MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

Prices of Raw material experienced a further sharp decline during the whole week and this factor combined with the recent development in the political situation has further depressed our market with the result that prices in all kinds of yarns have undergone a further sharp decline all-round. There has been absence of any demand from almost all consuming centres all over the country, and the latest reports go to show that the prices of yarn everywhere have become very unsettled and demand has been completely absent. It seems as if buyers have been marking time and naturally so because the Cotton market is still very unsettled and uncertain any buyers prefer to wait and watch further development before deciding to make purchases. The only hopeful factor is that stocks of Indian yarns in the local market as well as in the upcountry markets are very low and as soon as some confidence is restored amongst the buyers and consumers, there is bound to be improvement in demand. Besides this, the drastic decline in Cotton prices has now enabled our Mills to quote somewhat reasonable price as a result of which fresh buying is likely to begin as soon as Cotton market settles down and the political situation becomes more clear. On the whole the future tendency seems to be little more hopeful than before and whilst there may be yet some further decline in price the course of the market seems to be more hopeful than before.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is no demand for this class of yarns either in the local market or in the consuming districts and although merchants have been trying to sell off their holdings and are inclined to sell at the market rates they find a great deal of difficulty in doing so. Besides this, the Japanese and Chinese competition is very keen. Fresh business is out of question at the present moment.

JAPANESE YARNS.

In sympathy with sharp decline in Cotton prices in Japanese and Shanghai yarns have declined considerably in the local market, but at the close of the week prices seem to have steadied up. The Japanese Exchange has improved to some extent and is moving now between 92 to 94 but Sampin rates have considerably declined after the publication of the last Bureau. As regards forward prices Japanese Importers have lowered their limits and some business for forward delivery has been possible in 40s Single and twofold Mercerized yarns.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The Syndicate rates have been further raised to the extent of half anna per lb. all round. Owing to large stocks in the local market as well as in consuming districts and also due to large arrivals of non-Syndicate goods purchased at cheaper prices by the dealers, offtake in Syndicate goods have been naturally very restricted. The Japanese prices for ready as well as for forward delivery are almost unchanged. The future course of the market is rather uncertain

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have now revised their quotations in sympathy with sharp decline in Cotton after the last Bureau Report and some of the quotations set by them seem to be reasonable and workable and hopes have been entertained that as soon as there is some improvement in the recent political situation some important business in Indian yarns will be arranged. Monsoon has been generally favourable throughout all important districts and the buying season is now coming nearer as a result of which we expect some improvement in demand in all kinds of yarns.

THE WEATHER

Earthquake Shocks Recorded

POONA, Sept. 21.

GENERAL INFERENCE: The Bay storm is centered this morning between Balasore and the Saugor Island and is moving in a northwesterly direction. It has caused locally heavy rain in Orissa and Chota Nagpur and an extension of the monsoon in Bihar and the East Central Provinces. The monsoon has been active in Bengal and Burma and is strengthening on the west coast of the Peninsula.

Rainfall was nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa and the East Central Provinces and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, the Konkan and the Malabar. There were a few falls in Assam, West Central India, the West Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, the South East Madras and the North Madras Coast.

The following were the chief amounts of rainfall:—Tavoy, Bassein, Kyaukpyu and Bhamo 1 1/2; Akyab 1; Toungoo 3/4; Mergui and Lashio 1/2; Sambalpur and Ranchi 3; Cherrapungi, Balassore, Chandbali, Chaibasa and Daltonganj 2; Hazarbaug 1 1/2; Barisal, Saugor Island and Burdwan 1; Cox's Bazaar 3/4; Dhubri, Calcutta, Jessore and Patna 1/2; Kanker 3/4; Raipur 1/2; Jagdalpur and Saugor 1/4, and Karwar, Coimbatore and Salem 1-2; Ratnagiri, Mangalore and Mercara 1/4.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will extend and increase in the Central Provinces, East Central India, the United Provinces and the west coast of the peninsula.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rainfall will continue in Chota Nagpur and adjoining parts of Orissa for another 24 hours, and extend in East Central India and the neighbouring districts of the East Central Provinces and the East United Provinces within 36 hours.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand six hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismograph at 24 hrs. 19ms. (S.T.) Tuesday September 20.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 21/9/32 Colaba Point 0.01" Fort 0.00" J. J. Hospita 0.06".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 63.84" Fort 70.28" J. J. Hospital 66.46".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 87.46" Fort 89.21" J. J. Hospital 93.35"

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 80.44" Fort 89.64" J. J. Hospital 82'89"

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21/9/1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs.—037 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.9 degrees (2.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees (1.4 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21/9/32.

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.2 deg. F. a mercury barometer within index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.00 inches and a correctly adjusted aneroid 30.20 inches.

For correction of above instruments please subtract from the above aneroid barometer reading 0.20 for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

phur 61 bags betelnuts 26 bundles [illegible]

From Calcutta:—50 bales cotton

From Tellicherry 163 bundles [illegible]

From Middlesboro:—50 cases glass ware, 198 drums paint, 194 bundles steel angles, 42 bundles steel plate, 68 bundles steel circles, 112 bundles steel bars, 3332 bundles steel [illegible] 621 drums chemicals.

From Antwerp:—157 bundles steel beams, 281 bundles steel channels, 1324 bundles steel rods, 1371 bundles steel rods, 1371 bundles [illegible], 116 bundles steel [illegible] bundles steel sheets, [illegible] plates, 751 bundles, 111 bundles steel bundles steel circles, [illegible] steel hoops, 23 bundles [illegible] bundles files, 423 [illegible] 23 bundles [illegible] wireless, 203 [illegible] cases [illegible] bundles [illegible] boards.

From China:—5000 bags cement.

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Living My Parts

THE PLAYER MUST NOT BE "TYPE" EXCITING

By Conrad Veidt

When the talkies first arrived, German films were rarely seen, and consequently we were deprived of the privilege of watching one of the screen's greatest actors—Conrad Veidt. Now he is appearing in a British film "Rome Express" and has offered to the readers of the "Picturegoer" his views as to how he achieves the success that places him in the forefront of artistes of all nationalitiess

To live his part is the ambition of every actor. Unless he convinces himself, he has little chance of convincing the public, and if he fails to do that, then his career will be a short one.

On the screen, this necessity for self-conviction is extremely important. The general atmosphere of a studio is not calculated to heighten illusion. One sees all the mechanical devices used to make scenes.

The director and other officials are watching you. Acting before the camera can be extremely difficult, and the artist must sink his whole soul into his work if he is to succeed.

I have found that any role approaching the metaphysical affects me very seriously. In ordinary parts one has literally to change one's personality, but in these roles a man must virtually recreate another being.

Perhaps my most severe experience of this nature was when I played in "The Student of Prague". I was acting the part of a poor student who was given unlimited wealth in return for his soul, which he gave to the devil.

The play worked up to a terrific climax when the student fought a duel with "his otherself". I have never known such a tremendous mental and physical strain as I experienced then.

For the time being I was the demented student, weighed down by the knowledge of mortal sin It took me quite a time to recover, and become once more a normal human being.

But strangely enough my only physical injury as the result of puttting too much energy into a part, came in England, during the filming of "Rome Express" at the new Gaumont-British studios at Shepherd's Bush.

What the superstitious might have regarded as a warning of my trouble occurred just near the studio gates, when a motor-cyclist crashed into my car and was injured.

We did what we could for the poor fellow and then went on to the studio.

In one scene I was to leap aboard a "moving train." Actually, this was a set piece consisting of a big wall fitted with windows just like an ordinary railway carriage.

So that I should give a more convincing performance. I took a short run and jumped "aboard", just as though I was actually boarding a swift-moving express

As I jumped I caught my little finger in one of the "carriage" handles and bent it almost double. Intense pain caused me to have it x-rayed, when it was found that the finger was broken. Fortunately, the injury though extremely painful, was not serious enough to prevent my working.

It may be remembered that I played Mr. Colin Clive's original part in the German version of that great British war classic, "Journey's End".

This was another role which though I regard it as one of the finest I have played, imposed on me a great mental strain.

Virtually, it was war days lived over again, and I found myself at times almost imagining myself in the trenches. I believe that other actors who have played in this brilliant story have felt the same way.

Another role which, like the student, approached the metaphysical, was that of Rasputin, the dreaded and infamous Russian monk, fell to my lot recently.

It has always been my firm conviction that a real actor must be capable of almost every conceivable part. I retain three "stills", showing me as Rasputin Captain Stanhope (in 'Journey's End'), and as the Chancellor in "Congress Dances".

From these it will be seen that I am three different people, not because I am disguised, made-up and wearing different dress, but because I have changed my whole personality in each case.

Rasputin, I found, exhausted me considerably and I believe that while I wore his studio habiliments I actually brought that dead figure to life.

It is not vanity that makes me think this, but the actual knowledge that I moved as Rasputin moved, and thought and lived as he must have while I played the part before the recording cameras.

Of course, I would not for one moment state that these parts leave an impression on my private life. If this were so I should be thoroughly wicked judging by the number of sinister parts that have, from time to time, fallen to my lot!

On the other hand, a terrific strain is imposed while a difficult part is being acted, and the concentration that must be put into the part, leaves its impression for some time afterwards.

One feels temporarily exhausted and very often a fairly long rest is essential before an actor feels himself again.

It is my earnest belief that the actor should strive faithfully to portray human nature on the screen and stage. More particularly is this essential to the screen, because perhaps in a century's time the people of that age will see films depicting the people of this.

He cannot give an accurate picture of humanity unless he lives his part. Also it is impossible for a bad, or unreal character accurately to live upon the screen.

That is why I believe that the primary necessity of a good picture is a good story. Actors can only show to advantage when they have worthwhile characters to play.

A really good story is deserving of the finest art that the film world can produce. Such a story would be rich in parts which would leave an indelible impression upon the man who played them.

Those that I have mentioned come under the heading of good stories, consequently it has been necessary for me to exert my art to the utmost to make them live upon the screen.

It is my greatest joy to live a really good part, even though it imposes great strain. An artist is tired, but proud, when he has created a great work. So it is with the screen actor who lives and is proud of the parts he plays.—"Picturegoer."

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Around And About The Theatre Land

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our "Art And Dramatic Critic."

The Swadeshi Festival Reveals New Stage Talents

The "Kamal Dal Variety Entertainment" staged last week, during the Swadeshi Festival revealed many hitherto unknown stage talents. The workers, most of them students, indicated a feeling for space and a sense of form that proved very helpful for the appropriate manipulation of the various unrehearsed items on the stage. The Cowasji Jehangir Hall is at all times difficult for such manipulation. The stage is hardly the stage for "variety entertainment." And, the auditorium scarcely the right thing for Indian music.

* * * *

But the workers overcame the apparently insurmountable obstacles. And, although there were some noticeable and unavoidable defects in lighting the items, on the whole ran smoothly and the programme terminated in good time.

* * * *

The "sets," if one could so call them, for the stage, were arranged simply and effectively. The plants and the earthen pots and the ancient lampstand with the flickering jets were an appropriate "atmosphere" for the "Garba," so often marred by gaudy theatricality.

* * * *

Shrimati Panday's song and the "Rasa" by the "Tarun Mandal" led by Kumaris Tara Kara and Chandra Laxmi Sheth were very rightly accepted as one of the pleasant surprises of the evening.

The care and thought displayed by the "Tarun Mandal" in the arrangement and execution of the "Rasa" were, indeed, creditable. And, the Mandal certainly set an example. The disciplined coherence with which they rendered the folk-song and dance was not less remarkable than the vigour and natural vivacity of their rhythmic movements. It is up to them to continue their pioneer venture in significant, live, folk art

* * * *

Shrimati Enakshi Rama Rau's dances were also a welcome feature of the evening's programme. Her "Hindusthani Nautch" and "Ajanta Nritya" were, evidently, executed with greater skill and confidence than those, one usually expects from the amateurs.

* * * *

The Swadeshi Festival thus terminated, as it should have terminated with a very helpful educative and cultural endeavour. And, it is to be hoped that the Bombay Swadeshi League with the experience it now possesses, would, in future, continue to recruit Swadeshi art talents for national service which the aspiration of a new theatre for India implies.

Have The Talkies Killed Acting?

"The Hardest School"

(By Francis X. Bushman)

Acting in the old silent days of films, was better than it is to-day. Perhaps it was because the hardest schoo. produces the best scholars. Certainly the lot of the old-timer was no bed of roses. Little was done to assist him. He was given a part and had to pull himself through as best he could.

Frequently, in the early days, we did not even have a scenarist; we managed to knock out some sort of a scenario among ourselves. We had no directors comparable with those of to-day. As often as not we directed ourselves, and we were also our own art directors. I can truthfully say that I've done everything in the production of a film except to turn the camera on myself.

It was a hard, gruelling school, I admit, but it produced men and women of resource and originality, people who were creators and not merely automatons. In a word, it produced artists.

THE ART OF PANTOMIME.

Then again, we had to convey with dumb movement and gesture all that the modern film player can express in words. We had to master the art of pantomime. We made our audiences weep at pathetic events and laugh uproariously at amusing incidents, with only our art of pantomime and an occasional sub-title to help us.

To-day the film player has the human voice to help him through. With the inflections of his voice, and the words he utters, he can easily (you might almost say lazily) express himself. Consequently he does not take so much trouble with pantomime. In fact, very few of the new school have learned it.

I do not hanker for a return to the silent film, for I know that cannot be. But I do contend that films would be much better if more of the old style of acting, which was the real distinctive art of the screen was insisted upon

With the advent of the talkies too much of the talent of the legitimate theatre has been introduced into the studios.

Stage people, I must admit, have often much more polish than the giants of the old silent film school. But they have never fully learned the art of cinematograph acting. They lack that indefinable something which brought us in the old days into the minds and hearts of people of all nations. They depend entirely on their voices to get them over.

Producers, too, want the talking medium to justify itself, for it has been so expensive. Consequently we are condemned to-day to watch stage actors strutting across the screen as though it were a stage, delivering their incessant stagey lines.

NO REAL STARS.

Everything seems out and dried as in a stage play. The success or failure of each scene can be attributed largely to the brilliance or dullness of the author There is little opening for creative work on the part of the artist, and most of the new school have none to offer

With all their dialogue provided by Lonsdale and other front-rank dramatists, there are among them no real stars. There is no Mary Pickford, the "world's sweetheart," no Rudolph Valentino. The leading star is still Charlie Chaplin, the greatest exponent of pantomime in the world, who has clung to silent films. As long as he keeps to the noble old art of pantomime and refrains from talking he will retail his present position.

I have seen one after another of the old favourites start talking and the old structure of illusion and mystery surrounding them has collapsed.

What a dainty artist was May MacAvoy; she talked and that was the end. The same applied to Richard Barthelmess, who from being one of a few at the top became one of many.

Yet in spite of that the artists who are most popular with the public to-day are those of the old silent film players who either had good voices or acquired them. Men like John Barrymore and Clive Brook stand far above those who left the stage for the screen only after the talkies were introduced These men earned the art of pantomime in the hard old days of the films, when we endeared ourselves to our public by sheer hard work resource and originality.

KILLING OUR ILLUSIONS.

Incidentally, even a man like Barrymore, beautiful as his voice, does not mean quite so much to his audiences to-day as he did in the days of the silent films. His voice has revealed him as a creature of flesh and blood and killed that wonderful illusion created by his masterful exposition of the pantomimic art.

So while the spoken word makes it absurdly simple for a player to express whatever his part demands. I believe that the true film artist has lost by its introduction

I shudder to think, however, what the modern graduate from the theatre would be like if suddenly plunged into silent films.

I once went to see Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson—I always regarded him as my model during my theatrical career—in a silent film version of "Hamlet". Believe me, it was painful Originally in seven reels, the production had been cut to three when it reached New York and they were three too many. Sir Johnston behaved on the screen just as if he had been appearing in a West End theatre.

Many of our so-called talkie stars would be like that, only worse, for they lack. Sir Johnston's artistry in the first place. —"Film Weekly."

SILENT PROCESSION

Wadhwan Observes Hartal

(From A Correspondent.)

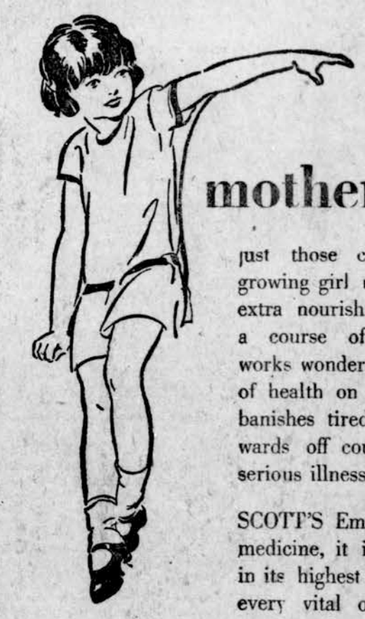
WADHWAN., Sept. 20.

A public meeting of the citizens of Wadhwan City was held under the presidentship of Chhanabhai Manordas to express their deep sense of sorrow at the Award announced by the Primier and the consequent determination of Mahatma Gandhi to fast to death till the isolation of the untouchables from the Hindu fold within which both have lived for centuries, which is aimed at by the Government is reversed either by the mutual agreement or through setting aside the Award by the power that be.

The meeting also requested the Premier, the Government of India, and the Leaders the untouchables to end this pathetic atmosphere created by Mahatmaji's resolve by a peaceful reconciliation and release the nation from the calamities into which she is involved.

The suggestion of a hartal has met with such a response to-day by all the communities that not a betel nut is available to-day.

The town is preparing for a huge procession in the evening.



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FASCISM IN JAPAN

Exhaustive Analysis Of New Movement

(By SAKUZO YOSHINO).

In the following article contributed to the September issue of "Contemporary" Japan Mr. Sakuzo Yoshino makes a detailed suvervey of the influence of Fascism in Japanese political and social conditions.

"Fascism is not for export," declared its great Italian exponent on more than one occasion, but ideas would seem to be the one commodity left in the world that Governments, however powerful, cannot prevent from being exported. So Fascism has come to Japan, and although its various exponents in this country have carefully explained that it is something very different from Fascism anywhere else, yet the principles upon which it relies, the methods it adopts, the nature of its support and the ends it pursues are the same as those of similar movements in other parts of the world.

To define Fascism is an extremely difficult task. We can, however, say in general terms that it implies the rule of the disciplined and resolute few as against that of the undisciplined and irresolute many. It is anti-democratic, and particularly anti-parliamentarian; it is national rather than interational: and it tends to dignify the State as against the indivilual, or any group of individuals, except of course the resolute group in whose hands power is concentrated. These are the ideas which animate the various groups in Japan to which reference will be made in what follows, and therefore, in spite of their occasional repudiation of the title, they can reasonably be called Fascists.

When we come to the conditions necessary for a Fascist movement to have any appreciable measure of succes, we are on surer ground. We find that it must have a proletarian backing, that is to say, of those opposed to unrestricted capitalism; then it must have a military backing, for its purposes demand prompt and forceful action by persons possessed of the means and the skill to make that action effective. These two factors are essential, but in addition a certain measure of popular support is at least desirable Lastly, for a Fascist movement to be really successful there must exist some sort of crisis in national affairs, which will serve at once to justify the somewhat ruthless methods that Fascism adopts, and to arouse sufficient national emotion to render those methods tolerable. At least three of these factors existed in Italy; in Japan today we have all four. Hence our Fascist movement, or rather movements+for up to the present they are not entirely correlated—constitute an extremely powerful force, and one which, in the opinion of many, may ultimately succeed in bringing about a fundamental change of regime.

PROLETARIAN BACKINP.

In considering the scope and development of the movement our first task is obviously to examine how it obtained its proletarian backing. In the summer of last year, Mr. Katsumaro Akamatsu, then chief secretary of the Shakai Minshuto (Social Democratic Party) one of the largest of the proletarian political organizations and representing the extreme right of the proletarian movement, suddenly made public his conversion to a new creed of National Socialism. His declaration, although criticized as injudicious and even treacherous at the time, had the effect of gaining for him a large number of supporters, not only among members of his own party, but also among those of Zenkoku Rono Taishuto (Farmer-Labour Party), an organization tending rather more towards the left, and until when, at a meeting of the Social Democrats, Mr. Akamatsu's creed can be almost completely understood by its title. It is as anti-capitalistic as those of the more conventional proletarians; it is anti-parliamentarian and above all it is national, based on the conviction that social, economic and political reform should begin—and presumably stay—at home.

The new nostrum continued to rally to Mr. Akamatsu's banner a somewhat heterogeneous but none the less energetic group of adherents. Those from the Shakai Minshuto, however, were the most numerous, and it rapidly became evident that either he was to carry the party with him or that its official leader, the veteran Isoh Abe, would call him to account. Events came to a head in April this year, when, at a meeting of the central committee of the party, two contrary resoluions were voted upon, the one to the effect that the party should definitely adopt National Socialism and the other that it should seek amalgamation with the Rono Taishuto. The latter resolution was carried by a narrow majority, whereupon Mr. Akamatsu and his supporters withdrew from the Shakai Minshuto and established their own new National Socialist Party, to which they have continued to attract supporters from all sides.

So much for what has actually happened. But in order to gauge the nature of Mr. Akamatsu's support, we have to inquire as to what are the reasons why proletarians have lent such a ready ear to the new doctrine. His supporters, in so far as they are proletarians at all, are recruited from both wings of the movement, the right and the left. The considerations which have prompted members of hitherto hostile groups to gather under the same banner are extremely interesting, and will go far towards explaining why Fascism has made the progress it has among the proletariant in this country.

At first sight it would seem natural that Social Democrats should, under the stress of recent events, take the short step to National Socialism. Their internationalism has always been of a somewhat lukewarm character, and in any case the Second International to which they were affiliated made no great demands for subordination of national purposes to the common end. It was, therefore, not difficult for them to reconcile their somewhat vague obligations to the Second International with those imposed by National Socialism.

The national part of the Akamatsu creed then was easy enough to swallow, but for people who called themselves democrats to espouse a definitely undemocratic programme would seem like a contradiction in terms. They have been brought to this apparent "volte-face" by two important considerations, the first their dread of Communism, and the second the singular lack of success that has attended their efforts in parliamentary politics. The Shakai Minshuto as a party has always uncompromisingly repudiated Communism, but many of its individual members have flirted with the political idealogy of the Marxian creed, while other right wing proletarians, particularly those of what has been known as "the united front group" have on occasion deprecated the categorical nature of the official Social Democratic attitude. Their point of view has been that theoretical Communism has much to recommend itself, that it is generally popular with a large class of young intellectuals and, above all, that the Rono Taishto had never definitely repudiated it, a fact which rendered impossible the organization of a united proletarian front.

Excesses by Communists, however, and their repeated declaration that "he who is not with me is against me," gradually alienated the somewhat vague sympathy of the intellectuals, while in December last the Rono Taishuto, although refusing to denounce Communism, made a public denunciations of all Japanese Communists thus the considerations of proletarian unity, which had hitherto held in check the anti Communistic sentiments of right wing proletarians no longer applied, and when the National communism and all its works. Socialist also roundly condemned it was easy and natural for Social Democrats to make common cause with them, as far as interpretation of the word 'Socialism' was concerned.

AFTER THE ELECTION

The results of recent elections have had perhaps an even greater influence in turning democrats into non democrats. In February, 1928, the proletarian parties secured seats in the Diet for the first time. Since it was the first general election after the introduction of manhood suffrage, they had every reason to congratulate themselves on their achievement, such as it was, and to expect to reap a better harvest in the next election. Fate, however, played a scurvy trick upon them. Contrary to their expectations, their candidates obtained very scanty support from the people at large in the general election of 1930 and in the re election of members of perfectural assemblies held in 1931 still less in the general election held in February of this year. This disastrous disaffection of the people at large from the proletarian parties caused them to pause and consider. They now ceased to have a high opinion of parliamentary politics. No doubt they had themselves to thank to a certain extent for coming to such a pretty pass. But the main reason was that the chief political leaders, in consort with financial magnates had made strenuous efforts to curb the activities of the proletarian parties by all sorts of devious methods, including ingenious application of the laws and recourse to police force. In these circumstances the most ardent and conscientious endeavours by the proletariat to play fair in the Diet could nor but prove abortive. This being the case, the Social Democrats who had pinned their faith to democracy gradually began to despair of gaining their objective by so called "constitutional means." National Socialism with its promise of a short cut to those ends which they had in view was naturally able to attract them just at the moment when they were most disillusioned as to what parliamentary politics could do for them

LEFT-WING ATTITUDE

Next, what are the reasons which explain left-wing conversion to National Socialism? In the first place of course there is the promise of direct action, which has always been dear to the hearts of left-wingers. Throughout their career they have sneered at parliamentary action, and have concentrated on economic organization. Their aim has been to improve their economic conditions above all things, and they have seen the parliamentary regime simply as a capitalist trick to delude them with the shadow of political liberty in place of the substance of economic and social justice. "We have asked for bread," they have said, "and you have given us a vote, a vote which you then proceed to buy from us with the money the capitalists have extorted from our labour." Against parliament, then, their face has always been definitely set. Revolution has ever been their favourite weapon, and if National Socialism promises a sort of revolution in the interests of the proletariat, then National Socialists they are willing to become.

But the word "National" and all that it implies, relatively easy for the Social Democrats to swallow, has represented a greater difficulty for those further left. They are affiliated to the Third International, pledged to further the world revolution by every possible means. Nevertheless, the wave of economic nationalism which has spread over the world as a result of the depression has not escaped their notice. They have seen that even the Government of the USSR. have not hesitated to pursue nationalistic purposes when the need apparently arose If National Soicallism, or rather National Communism, is good enough for the leaders and organizers of the Third International, is it not then equally justifiable in Japan? This is the consideration which has induced many of our left-wingers to disregard their international affiliations of the past to join the camp of the National Socialists.

MILITARY BACKING FASCISM.

The military, backing of Fascism, like that emanating from the proletariat, is of equally recent date. In the summer of 1931 the Army authorities gave the first public indication of their wish to have anything to do with politics In early August, General Minami, Minister of War in the Wakatsuki Cabinet, in an address to the Divisional Commanders, pointed out the gravity of the Manchurian problem, regretting that it might become necessary for Japan reluctantly to have recourse to force and suggesting that the commanders, in view of this situation, should do their best to combat the increasing amount of propaganda derogatory to the military. This speech was made public, which had not been customary before, and was interpreted as an indication that the military had made up their minds to try to influence politics, if not actually to enter them, with definite views of their own, views which were thought at the time not to have been shared by the civil Government. Moreover, in other ways, various Army officers, particularly in their speeches to associations of reservists throughout the country, urged the need for political reform, denouncing the corrupt practices of party politicians.

With the outbreak of the Manchurian incident, military influence very naturally increased, but it did not end, it was then reported, with an enforcement of those policies which coincided with the general's interpretation of the purely military needs of the situation. They went further, the report said, and sought to influence political organizations generally, and particularly they sought to put an end to the unsavoury conduct of party politicians. It is believed by many that the inspiration of the action of Mr. Adachi, in making it impossible for the Wakatsuki Government to continue in office, was inspired, at least indirectly, by the military view, and in any case once the Government had fallen it was well known that the military favoured the establishment of a non-party administration. For the moment they received a check, as Prince Saionji, the Elder Statesman, himself a determined advocate of constitutional government, recommended the appointment of a single-party administration under the leader of the then opposition party, Mr. Inukai. After the assassination of Mr Inukai, however, and the consequent fall of his Government, the military to all appearances carried the day with the establishment of the National Government under Admiral Viscount Saito.

"PROUD BOAST" OF YESTERDAY.

It has always been the proud boast of the Japanese army leaders that they took no part in politics, except in cases where military affairs were concerned. The question then arises: what made the military act as if they had launched into politics at this particular juncture? It is not possible to give a full answer to this question, but certain suggestions may be made. In the first place, the events in connection with the negotiation of the London Treaty of Naval Disarmament were of such a nature as to suggest that the late Mr. Hamaguchi had put the treaty over in spite of naval and military opposition, and consequently that even the control of national defence was slipping into the hands of civilians. The proposals for the reduction of military expenditure so energetically sponsored by the late Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, Finance Minister in the Wakatsuki Cabinet, served but to accentuate this belief. This very naturally filled the military leaders with the gravest disquiet for the safety of the nation, particularly in view of the aggravation of the situation in Manchuria and of the approach of the Disarmament Conference. They saw that the national safety, which hitherto they had jealously and gloriously maintained, was in danger of falling into the hands of party politicians, whose irresponsibility, self-seeking and corruption were notorious. It is reasonable, then, to suppose that the need of the situation as it presented itself to the military was to assert themselves in championship of national defence, and the only way to do so and to counter the insidious acquirement of influence by the party politicians, seemed to be that of carrying the war into the other camp and seizing power there. In other words, the only way to prevent politics from controlling the Army, and thus imperilling the national safety, was for the Army to influence, if not actually to control, politics.

The reasons outlined above also suggested methods. What had enabled the late Mr. Hamaguchi to encroach to some extent on the military domain, and what enabled the late Mr. Inukai to become Prime Minister in opposition to the military view, was that these politicians had acquired some measure of popular support. It was borne in upon the military, then, that in modern times political influence depends in a very large measure on the approval of the multitude.

(To Be Continued).

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Bhadarva Vad 7, 1988.
Muslim—Jamadil Avval 20,1351.
Parsi—Farvardin 16, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 27m.
Sunset—6h. 36m.
High Tide—3.51; 14.46.
Low Tide—9.10; 21.37.
Phases of Moon—Last Quarter 23rd Sept. 6h. 17m. a.m. New moon 30th Sept. 11h. 0m. a.m. First Quarter 7th Oct. 1h. 35m. a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S.S. "Rajputana" with English mails of Sept. 8 due at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 23.

W.I.A.A. Dinner, at Poona at Western India Turf Club

SATURDAY, September 24.

S.S. Malwa, with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR—"Reckless Living". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Imanoffs" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Dames Ahoy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL.—John Barrymore, Lionel Barrymore and Karen Morley in "Arsene Lupin" M.G.M. drama in 9 reels, also a two part Comedy and the latest news of the world. Daily at 6.30 & 10 p.m. Matinees at 4 p.m. on Saturday & Sunday.
RIALTO—"Ben Hur." Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Unholy Garden." Daily at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Branded Oath". Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Friday 3 p.m.
THE PALACE—(Byculla) "Frankenstein:" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Delicious." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12-00 Noon: Selection of Indian Gramophone Records; 9-10 p.m.: News in Hindi 9-20 p.m. Moulvi G. M. Kamar recitation of Holy Koran; Light Music, Abdul Shakoor (of Bhopal.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

BENGAL CLUB: The Bengalee residents of Bombay will meet Swami Satyanandji, Sj. Haridas Majumdar and Sj. Jagneshwar Mandal the representatives of Hindu community of Bengal to the Hindu Leaders' Convention at Bombay, in the Bengal Club premises, Noble House, Parel, at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Mr. Harjivan K. Mehta (of Bhavnagar) will deliver the following public lecture in Gujarati:—

Thursday (22nd inst.) at 6-30 p.m. on "Thought Power and Its Use."

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURES: The Bombay Divisional Cooperative Institute have decided to arrange Magic Lantern Lectures on Cooperative subjects, and to explain how cooperative movement could be made use of, for developing indegeneous industries, at the ensuing Nawratra Mahotsav. Organisers are requested to enlist their names before September 27, between 8 and 10 a.m. at the office of the Bombay Divisional Cooperative Institute, Servants of India Society, Girgaum.

A COSMOPOLITAN DINNER.

Under the auspices of the Anti-Untouchability League, a Priti Bhojan will be organised shortly on a grand scale where all are welcomed without distinction of caste or creed. Those who intend to take part in it are requested to send in their names with Re. 1 per head to the Hon. Secretary of the League, c/o Hindu Office, Mandvi, Bombay 3.

PLEASE NOTE THE CHANGE IN TIMINGS

THE RIALTO

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Gandhiji Reserves His Final Opinion

MALAVIYA, AMBEDKAR AND RAJA CALLED TO POONA

BOMBAY CONFERENCE ADJOURNED TILL TO-DAY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Hindu leaders' conference which met to-day in the Hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was adjourned till 7 p.m. on Thursday by which time it is expected Dr. Ambedkar, Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja Pandit Malaviya and other leaders will be able to return from Poona after conferring with Mahatma Gandhi.

The release of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi from jail in order that she may be able to be by the side of Gandhiji during his fast was emphasised by Mr. K. Natarajan. In reply Pandit Malaviya assured the conference that steps were being taken by them in that direction.

"ONLY ONE MAHATMA."

There was an impressive demonstration in front of the Chamber Hall when about 100 women lined the entrance displaying placards which announced "the saving of the most valuable life in the world is in your hands. Every minute is of value. Please do not waste these precious minutes. No price is too great to pay for the life of the Mahatma," and "There is but one Mahatma where will you get another."

HOPEFUL INTERVIEW.

Pandit Malaviya announced at the conference that as a result of consultations held with Dr. Ambedkar on Tuesday certain proposals had been reached and a deputation headed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had already left for Poona, on Tuesday night. He had received a communication from Sir T. B. Sapru that they had a long interview with Gandhiji on Wednesday morning and they explained to Gandhiji the new proposals. The interview had been quite hopeful but Gandhiji reserved his final opinion until he held conversation with Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. M. C. Raja and other friends.

ADJOURNED TILL TO-DAY.

Accordingly Pandit Malaviya declared Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. Raja and himself had decided to leave for Poona of Wednesday evening. They hoped to be back in Bombay by 7 p.m. on Thursday and he therefore adjourned the conference till 7 p.m. on Thursday.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar asked whether it was possible for Malaviyaji to announce the terms of the proposals which will be discussed with Gandhiji.

Pandit Malaviya: The proposals are under examination and I do not think it will be helpful to divulge them at this stage. I hope to be able to announce them to-morrow by which time it is confidently hoped an agreement will have been reached.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee asked whether the leaders will be able to be back in Bombay by Thursday evening as he had received information that the deputation hoped to return only on Friday.

Pandit Malaviya said that they wished to economise time and his latest advice from Sir T. B. Sapru was that they would be able to be back in Bombay by 7 p.m. on Thursday.

MOVE FOR KASTURBA'S RELEASE.

Mr. K. Natarajan said that there was very strong feeling among the women of Bombay that Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi should be immediately released from jail in order to enable her to be by the side of Gandhiji during his fast. "I think of all people concerned her position is very difficult, and the women present here feel very strongly that she should be immediately released."

Pandit Malaviya assured the conference that steps had already been taken in that direction and they were doing their best to secure the release.

THAKURDWAR TEMPLE TO BE THROWN OPEN.

Professor V. G. Dalvi announced amidst cheers that the managing propreitor of the Murlidhar temple at Thakurdwar, Girgaum had decided to throw open the temple to the "untouchables."

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 21.
To-day's Closing ... 3.46 13/16
Previous Closing ... 3.47

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 21.
Previous Closing ... 3.47 1/8
To-day's Opening ... 3.46 7/8
To-day's Closing ... 3.47

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau. 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

New York, Sept. 21.
Previous Closing Rate ... 6.80
To-day's Opening Rate ... 6.91
Difference ..... +.11
To-day's Closing Rate ... 7.37
Difference ..... +.57

BROACH EXPECTATIONS
April-May ..... Rs. 222

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER

Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Previous Closing Rate ... 5.39
To-day's Opening Rate 5.41
Difference ..... +.02
To-day's Closing Rate ... 5.53
Difference ..... +.14

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 21.
Silver Ready 17 11/16
Higher ..... +1 Anna.
Silver Forward 17 13/16
Higher ..... +2 Annas.
Market: China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 21.

1st Settlement	55	8	0
2nd Settlement	55	8	0
3rd Settlement	55	12	0
	29	3	6
	18	5	6

WORLI HOLD-UP OF TAXI DRIVER

Approver Tells How The Scoop Was Planned

POSED AS C. I. D. MEN

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A detailed description of what happened at Worli on the night of August 2, when a taxi driver was gagged by three Muslims who were disguised as C. I. D. men was told to-day in the Court of Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, when the case of Abdul Aziz, Yusuf Ibrahim and Ibrahim Ahmad was taken up for hearing.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Ebrahim Ahmad, who has turned an approver giving evidence stated that he got friendly with the other accused only a few days ago. At the suggestion of accused number one they conspired to loot a Marwari's shop. But before doing so they wanted to rob a taxi to use it for running away after having looted the Marwari's shop.

The three accused, therefore, dressed as Christians and came to the Grant Road taxi stand. They engaged Bernard Xavier's taxi telling him that they were C.I.D. officers and asked him to drive them towards Worli.

FROM WORLI TO MAHIM.

On reaching Worli they stopped the taxi and with their torch-light surveyed the place. There were many vehicles parked there and among them the accused noticed a Victoria in which there were two women sitting with a lot of jewels on. Seeing that the time for "action" had not yet arrived as it was too early, the taxi-driver was asked to drive towards Mahim.

On the way they saw a police constable on duty and stopped the taxi. They scolded the constable for not doing his duty properly and directed him to be on the lookout for a victoria carrying two ladies and a man. They directed the constable to stop the victoria and inform the C.I.D. about it immediately.

They drove further on and on reaching Mahim, accused No 1 got down and went into a tea shop as if in search of some wanted person. Finding that it was already past midnight, they again got into the taxi and drove back to Worli.

On reaching the top and while they were getting down, accused No. 1 came from behind with a open knife and pointed it at the driver. It was then 4th accused told the taxi-driver that he was not a C.I.D. officer.

Then he (Approver) cut the cushion of the car and tied the legs and hands of the driver and gagged his mouth. After assuring themselves that the driver would not raise any cry, they took out from his pocket a purse containing Rs. 16.

TOOK TO THEIR HEELS.

They then began to start the taxi with the intention of taking it away with them. As the motor would not start in spite of all their attempts, accused No. 1 being afraid took to his heels.

Then accused No. 2 sat at the wheel and began to drive the car. As he did not know how to hold the wheel the car went in a zigzag manner and most of the time on the wrong side of the road. The car went out of control and a fatal accident was saved by the accused jumping out of the car just in time. The car which was moving struck a barbed wire fencing and came to a standstill.

Cross-examination of the approver was reserved and the case was postponed to Sept. 28.

MR. GEM'S ENTRIES TO BE ACCEPTED

The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club have decided to accept the entries of Mr. Gem in future and have put up a notice to that effect.

It will be recalled that the Stewards put up a notice on September 14 stating that Mr. Gem's entries were accepted only for the fifth day of the Poona Races. The present notice is by way of revocation of an earlier notice that Mr. Gem's entries were cancelled for the rest of the Poona season.

Untouchability Dead Long Ago

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who distributed prizes in this School in 1924.

We invite all Untouchable girls to come and join our School and help us in removing the stigma of Untouchability.

—Hon. SECRETARY.

MUSLIM CONFERENCES IN AJMER

BOLBAY, Sept. 21.

Maulana Mohamed Irfan, Secretary Central Khilafat Committee, has issued the following:—

The Khilafat Conference will be held in Ajmer on 25th and 26th September under the presidentship of Shekh Abdul Majeed Sindhi. The Muslim Youth Conference will be held on 27th under the presidentship of Mian Jaffer Shah Kakakhail of Peshawar.

The Muslim Volunteers Conference will be held on 28th under the presidentship of Nawabzada Hafeezuddin Ahmed of Surat.

Dr. Ross Masood, the president elect of the Educational Conference unfortunately does not return to India on the 29th September. The president of the seed Conference therefore will be elected on reaching Ajmer.

Shekh Abdul Majeed Sindhi, Maulana Shaukat Ali and party will leave on 23rd September by Gujrat Mail and will be joined by Khilafat Workers from Surat, Nadiad, Ahmedabad and Broach. Those who intend to attend should inform Ghazi Mohiudd'n or Mirza Abdul Qader Beg, Vakil, Ajmer

TENDERS FOR STERLING

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

On Wednesday, the 21st instant tenders to the amount of £150,000 at 1s. 6.5/32d. were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected 131,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 28th instant on the same conditions as previously announced.

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE

Prize Distribution Gathering

MR. JUSTICE WADIA'S APPRECIATION

The Prize Distribution gathering of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute was held last Saturday at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia presided. At the outset Mr. Homi D. Banaji welcomed the guests on behalf of Principal Batliboi who was unavoidably absent.

The report read to the meeting by Mr. Banaji gave a detailed account of the work accomplished by the Institute during the last 8 years. The continued popularity and success of the Institute could be judged from the total enrolments which numbered 459 468, 441 and 410 for the last five years. The report emphasized another feature of the Institute, viz. its Postal Tuition System and explained how thorough and efficient the system was. Mr. Batliboi also dewlt on the necessity for larger numbers of our youngmen going in for higher commercial training.

CLASSES FOR LADIES.

Opportunities are also offered to young ladies to secure independent means of livelihood. With the experience he had of the ladies who had already received their training at his Institute he was emboldened to appeal to the large class of young ladies who still stood outside to interest themselves in commercial education.

Miss N. D. Contractor, Principal of Chanda Ramji High School, referred in her speech to the present system of education. She advocated the necessity of technical education and also the spread of commercial knowledge. She specially invited the attention of lady students to commercial courses which would help them in the struggle of life where ladies had to fight shoulder to shoulder with men.

JUSTICE WADIA'S TRIBUTE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia then delivered his address. He congratulated the Principal on the splendid work done by the Institute in the interest of commercial education in the city. He said there was a great disregard to-day for what is known as vocational training or commercial training and the result was that young men drifted aimlessly into higher education without being able to turn themselves to useful professions. He agreed there was a wider scope for commercial development. However he added that the University education was not altogether to be condemned. He believed that men who received commercial training should also be stamped with the dignity of professional men.

PASTING POSTERS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A Hindu who was arrested on Tuesday evening at Sassoon Dock while pasting posters regarding Boycott of British Goods, was placed this morning, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and charged under section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 in default one month's further imprisonment.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Mr. Harjivan K. Mehta will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Thought Power and Its Use." The lecture is open to the public.

A. I. SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION:—The office of the All-India Spinners' Association, Bombay branch, has been temporarily removed to Old Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, in order to manage all the work in connection with the Khadi propaganda in Gandhi Jayanti. Communications or enquiries regarding that should be addressed to or made at Khali Bhandar, 396 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

YOGIC PHYSICAL CULTURE:—Practical training is given daily in the Yogic physical culture at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Arya Samaj, Girgaum Back Road, Kakadwadi, by Pandit Prakash Deo of Lahore. No fees are charged.

There will be bhajans, organised by the students at 9 p.m. tonight, at the Mahaluxmi centre of the Harijans. The bhajans will include an attractive variety entertainment programme.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

OPENING TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. TILL FRIDAY. THE 30TH.
MATINEE at 4 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

A thief who stole the jewels of the wealthy—the hearts of beautiful women! A crafty, relentless detective! A gorgeous girl snared in a love-trap of her own making!

BOOK RIGHT NOW and AVOID THE GREAT RUSH.

PALMY DAYS

WILL SOON BE HERE.

MORE GORGEOUS GIRLS TO GAZE UPON.
MORE TUNEFUL HITS TO HAUNT YOU
MORE SPECTACULAR SCENES TO AWE YOU
MORE CHUCKLES AND ROARS TO AMUSE YOU
MORE DAZZLING ROMANCE TO THRILL YOU
and MORE EDDIE CANTOR THAN IN WHOOPEE

PALMY DAYS

OUTWHOOPS WHOOPEE

PATHE CINEMA

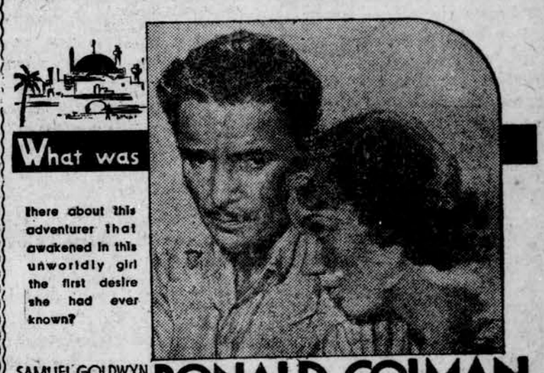
SATURDAY NEXT

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

PATHE CINEMA

STILL THE BEST THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

EVERY DAY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10.



SAMUEL GOLDWYN PRESENTS RONALD COLMAN IN "THE UNHOLY GARDEN"

with FAY WRAY · ESTELLE TAYLOR · WARREN HYMER
A GEORGE FITZMAURICE PRODUCTION

ALSO SHOWING: MICKEY MOUSE

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

BOOK NOW AT ROSES OR AT THE THEATRE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

ACHIEVE THE MIRACLE!

The reports from Poona are very encouraging. From the report that Gandhiji wishes to consult other leaders including Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Rajah before giving his final opinion it is safe to infer that he is not opposed to the proposals submitted to him.

Dr. Ambedkar will also get the opportunity he had asked for to have an exclusive interview with Gandhiji. And the general tenour of the proposals which he submitted to the Bombay Conference Committee warrants the hope that it will not be in any way impossible for him to come to an understanding with the Mahatma.

Both Gandhiji's statement, which clearly explains his position towards the representatve of the Depressed Classes, and Dr. Ambedkar's proposals are before the public and it seems clear that the distance between them is bridgable.

DOUBTS DISSIPATED.

All conceivable doubt about Gandhiji's attitude towards statutory reservation of seats for the Depressed Classes is dissipated by his own clear statement. For he says definitely that his fast "is only against separate electorates and not against statutory reservation of seats". Not that he positively approves of reservation. Far from it, he has strongly disapproved of it before and does so still.

It is easy to misunderstand and misrepresent such an attitude; but he shows convincingly the clear distinction between the objection to reservation of seats and the objection to separate electorates.

RELIEF TO NATIONALISTS.

A great deal can be said against reservation. But some device is necessary to remove the apprehensions of those who sincerely believe that the Depressed Classes need something in the way of the support that Mahatma Gandhi would prefer they should do without and reservation of seats is innocent of the vice which is inherent in separate electorates.

That is why many Nationalists, who are entirely at one with Gandhiji in their distrust of reservation are prepared to reconcile themselves to it as a far lesser evil than communal elctorates. And it is a relief to them to note that Gandhiji does not want to oppose a settlement if one is feasible only on the basis of reservation.

AMBEDKAR'S PROPOSALS.

Dr. Ambedkar's proposals include reservation of seats on the population basis as the very condition precedent to any settlement. The most satisfactory feature is that for all practical purposes the reserved seats are all to be contested in joint electorates.

This is subject to the condition of a "Primary Election of the voters of the Depressed Classes for electing two persons to constitute a panel who thereafter shall contest on behalf of the Depressed Classes in the joint electorate."

It is said that Dr. Sapru, too, has a somewhat similar scheme of his own. The procedure, besides being cumbrous, has in it some of the taint of separate electorates, though that is largely counteracted by the final joint election.

"LIVING PACT".

But we refrain at this stage from giving a final or unqualified opinion on a point which is essentially a matter for negotiation. If Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkar come to a settlement, it will be a matter for rejoicing all over the country. If by any chance an immediate settlement is not effected to-day or to-morrow, the work of the Bombay Conference will have to be continued till what Gandhiji calls a "living pact" is effected.

HIS SUBLIME STATEMENT.

A living pact would be a certainty if the members of the Conference fully respond to the sublimity of the sentiments in Gandhiji's statement:

> **What I want, what I am living for, and what I should delight in dying for, is the eradication of untouchability root and branch. I want, therefore, a living pact whose life-giving effect should be felt not in the distant to-morrow, but to-day; and that pact should be sealed by an All-India demonstration of touchables and untouchables meeting together, not by way of theatrical show, but in real brotherly embrace, and it is in order to achieve this dream of my life for the past fifty years, that I have entered the fiery gate.**

If every man and every woman whose heart thrills to these words could do something immediately towards the fulfilment of Gandhiji's dream, they would not only save a precious life but enable him to achieve the greatest miracle of his life and of the age.

DECLINING AND FALLING

—:o:—

Simla is apparently very optimistic about the decline and fall of the Congress and its manifold activities in India. We have been repeatedly informed month after month that the Congress has been steadily declining, and that not much life is left in the movement. While we have no desire to enter into a discussion of these statements, we may be permitted to say that somehow or other such official figures are apt to err on the side of moderation and in the past there has been occasion to find considerable difference even between the figures published by the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India, though there might have been good reasons for such discrepancies.

HAND-IN-HAND!

If there is a real improvement in the situation we fail to understand the justification for continuing the Ordinances indefinitely. If the political position has shown definite signs of improvement from the Government point of view and if the Congress activities have been gradually dying and are under control, then the greater and more cogent are the reasons for the Government to govern without these emergency measures, which have had a very unpleasant effect on the minds of Indians. The Government, however, not only want to make the provisions of the Ordinances a permanent feature of the law, but are adding to their armoury of repressive laws by amending the Criminal Procedure Code to suit their convenience. The most regrettable feature of the administration during the past few years has been this increasing enactment of laws of repression which seems to keep pace with the increasing eagerness of the people for greater political freedom.

GET ON WITH REFORMS!

If there is a definite sign that the Congress is moribund why should not the Government be content to go forward with all speed with their next step for conciliation, which we have so often been told they are exceedingly anxious to do. Real statesmanship lies not in ruling over a vast country like India with the help of repressive laws, but by winning the good-will and co-operation of the people. In this instance the attitude taken up by Mr. Haig in regard to Mahatma Gandhi's release is anything but graceful, wise or statesmanlike and the position is not improved by the silly explanation given by the Simla Correspondent of the local Anglo-Indian paper. It is stated, that at the bottom of the treatment of Mahatma Gandhi by the Government of India lies their "anxiety to maintain this remarkable" improvement in the situation. Again the same sapient writer, who has turned himself into a vehicle for official views, writes: "From past experience, there is good ground for the fear that the situation would quickly worsen if Government were to allow him freedom to move about the country." And to prevent such a contingency the Government have finally decided not to release him from the Yeravda Jail. This may be an easy way of getting out of a difficulty, but it is hardly fair either to the Government themselves, to the Mahatma or to the public.

A LITTLE GENEROSITY.

A little generosity would not have weakened the prestige of the Government or been construed into a concession to "revolutionaries", and would have greatly eased the situation. The Home Member's apparent anxiety, that Gandhiji should not be a charge on the Government once he begins his fast, disappeared as soon as there was a slight improvement in the situation in Bombay, and he almost cynically told the Assembly that Gandhiji would "remain undisturbed in the Yeravda Jail". The Government have lost a great opportunity of reconciling the country through the Mahatma and thus bringing about a definite improvement in the whole political situation.

INDIA'S CLOTHING NEEDS

Adequate Protection Will Enable Her To Be Self-Sufficing

(BY—B. B. JOSHI)

The Indian Cotton Textile Industry is at present facing multiple issues. While the question of protecting this large industry from foreign competetion by a suitable tariff is being considered by a special tariff board, the Ottawa trade agreement favours British finished goods in India by 10 per cent. and Indian materials in Britain by 10 per cent. It is also expected that legislative action will be taken on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour affecting perhaps present working hours of the mills, etc.

It would not be out of place at the present moment to put forward the claim of protection to the Textile Industry, especially when the fate of the industry would depend on some serious momentous decisions so far as its existence against foreign competition is concerned.

DEMAND FOR UNIFORM PROTECTION.

Among the many trade organisations that have demanded protection against all foreign countries may be mentioned the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association. The Chamber has rightly suggested uniform protective duties on foreign cloth entering India from everywhere and has further condemned even an attempt to differentiate duties with regard to the country of origin. The Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association in their memorandum to the Tariff Board, have ably pointed out that "the figures of the main lines of the United Kingdom import trade is concentrated in dhoties, grey and bleached. Their imports have fallen from 475,113,000 yards in 1927 to 28,244,000 yards in 1931. On the other hand the production of dhoties in India has increased from 614,199,000 yards in 1927 to 947,392,000 yards in 1931, showing that the shortage of supply of British imports in dhoties has been made good by an almost equally higher production in India.....The argument that there is no competition between Indian and British goods, therefore, cannot stand. In order that the Indian Textile Industry may be able to maintain its position in these, adequate protection should be granted against British goods also on the same basis as the non-British goods."

ADVANCE IN INDIGENOUS PRODUCTION.

During the past three years the spirit of Swadeshi has come to stay and cotton mills in India are being equipped in greater numbers to meet the requirements of the Indian public by producing fine yarn and cloth, such as dhoties, malmuls, sarees, etc. In order to find out whether all-round protection is necessary to support the growing production of fine counts, it is necessary to examine in detail, the progress each cloth and yarn producing centre has made in fine counts.

CENT PER CENT INCREASE.

From the above table it will be seen that there is more than cent per cent. increase in 1931-32 above 1929-30 in the production of counts above 40s. and about 25 per cent. increase in 1931-32 above 1930-31 in the same counts, not only in the whole of India but in almost all the cloth producing centres. The new mills that are being erected in Ahmedabad and the new mills that have already started working during this year, are more or less meant for producing fine counts.

The recent tendency of the old mills also is to introduce suitable machinery for producing fine counts. Some of the mills produce double 2|80s, 2|100s for use in hand looms and they are in a position to supply the entire consumption of hand looms in fine yarn if protected against foreign imports. Now it is for those actively engaged in the industry to look into the question of protection to insist on securing it adequately against all foreign competitors to give an impetus to the growing fine trade in yarn, and cloth.

(To Be Continued.)

The following table gives the per cent. increase of fine counts, above 40s, during the past three years:—

Place	Increase in production of yarn in 1930-31 over 1929-30 in counts above 40s.	Increase in production of yarn in 1931-32 over in 1930-31 in counts above 40s.	Increase in production of yarn in 1931-32 over in 1929-30 in counts above 40s.
Whole of India	.. 78 p.c.	24 p.c.	.. 122 p.c.
Indian States	.. 138 p.c.	2-3|4 p.c.	.. 143 p.c.
British India	.. 76 p.c.	25 p.c.	.. 121 p.c.
Bombay Presidency	.. 92 p.c.	24 p.c.	.. 140 p.c.
Bombay Island	.. 126 p.c.	23 p.c.	.. 179 p.c.
Ahmedabad	.. 80 p.c.	35 p.c.	.. 114 p.c.
Madras	.. 116 p.c.	37 p.c. (less)	.. 58 p.c.
Bengal	.. 9 p.c.	113 p.c.	.. 134 p.c.
United Provinces	.. 8 p.c. (less.)	15 p.c.	.. 6 p.c.
Delhi	.. nil	nil.	.. 415 p.c. (less.)
C.P. and Berar	.. 53 p.c.	52 p.c.	.. 132 p.c.
Punjab	.. nil.	nil.	.. nil.

Notes of the Day

Temple Entry Agitation.

It is extremely gratifying to note that temples after temples are fast being thrown open to the Untouchables in all parts of the country. It appears from press reports that in most cases the temple authorities have themselves taken the initiative in the matter or have required but little persuasion from the patrons of the temples or the general public. Negotiations are evidently going on between the authorities of many other temples and anti-untouchability workers and we have reason to believe that both in Bombay and elsewhere many more temples will soon be thrown open to the Depressed Classes. It is highly desirable in this connection that in dealing with temple authorities anti-untouchability workers should rely on persuasion alone without any trace of coercion. Any other course may not only defeat its very object but will cause intolerable pain to Mahatma Gandhi, for whose sake partly all this sudden propaganda for temple entry is being carried on. It must be stated at the same time that it is not only permissible but highly desirable for all caste Hindus who keenly feel the wrongs of the untouchables to proclaim openly that as a rule they would not visit any temple to which their "untouchable" co-religionists and brethren are not allowed access.

Little Help, Much Hindrance

During the last few years the Bombay Government have often discouraged the spread of primary education, whereas such education ought to have been among the first charges on the public revenue at a time when the masses are to be prepared to work democratic institutions all over the country. The Poona Local Board recently submitted to them a scheme of compulsory education in 66 villages. But Government refused their sanction to the scheme as they were unwilling to pay their share of the cost, though the scheme was on a very economical scale. The Board then asked that compulsion should be applied to 44 out of the 66 villages in which no extra buildings or teachers would be required and therefore there would be practically no extra-expenditure. But even this application the Government turned down and the Education Minister, Mr. S. T. Kambli, stated in the Legislative Council the other day that Government did not consider the second scheme a practicable proposal. He might have given some reasons why Government considered the scheme impracticable. Why could they not let the Board itself judge the practicability of the scheme?

"Lee Loot" In Perpetuity.

In reply to a question, the Home Member replied in the Assembly that there was not the least chance of the Lee concessions, or what is called in common parlance "Lee Loot", being withdrawn, in spite of the financial stringency whether at Delhi or in the Provinces. When prices have fallen all round and when every department is being starved, we do not know why the "Lee Loot" alone is to continue unchecked. Most of these concessions were given to meet an emergency, in the unnatural conditions following the war. Now that everything is subnormal and bankruptcy is staring the Government in the face, it is difficult to imagine why these payments are being continued. Not a single cogent argument has been brought in support of these subventions, which have become a costly and unbearable luxury in these days.

No More Loans.

While we can understand the grievances of the League Loans Committee (London), of which Sir A. Chamberlain is the chairman, we cannot sympathise with it, for the simple reason that most of the countries to which loans were made are now almost bankrupt, chiefly due to the insane and inhuman partition of middle Europe into small fragments according to the whims of the victors. Only a few days ago there was a telegram that there was consternation in Austria, Hungary and other countries owing to the refusal of the League to give them fresh loans, for when all trade is dead, owing to unnatural and arbitrary customs barriers, there can be no question of prosperity. Neither the League of Nations nor the British Government can help since these counties cannot pay. We are told that the "confidence of the investing public....has received a shock." These "bondholders" must thank their Government for the Versailles Treaty.

MORE CHEERFUL AFTER DAY'S FAST

Rajbhoj Sees Gandhiji

POONA, September 21.

The twenty-four hours' fast that he completed at noon to-day apparently made Gandhiji's spirits more cheerful and his mind keener than even according to the testimony of friends who saw him this morning. The sunny smile on his face as he entered the room in which the members of the deputation from Bombay were waiting to see him and the general brightness of his conversation contributed to strengthening the spirit of cautious optimism with which some members of the deputation view the situation after to-day's meeting.

FORCED CHEERFULNESS.

There is, however, an undercurrent of anxiety that Mahatma Gandhi's cheerfulness is slightly forced and therefore puts a great strain on his vitality. Efforts are therefore being redoubled to make the period of the fast as short as possible.

It appears that as a result of to-day's talk the stage has been reached when a direct meeting of Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Rajah with Mahatma Gandhi is considered essential and these two depressed class leaders have been wired for.

Mr. Rajah is expected this evening while Dr. Ambedkar is arriving to-morrow morning.

RAJBHOJ SEES GANDHIJI.

Mr. Rajbhoj, a local leader of the depressed class met Mahatma Gandhi to-day and remained with him for one hour.

Messrs. Rajagopalachariar, Birla, Rajendra Prasad, and Devidas Gandhi are meeting Mahatma Gandhi again in the evening.

—A.P.

(Continued from Column 7

ment to produce his credentials by a patriotic citizen of the K. K. Lalkaka type, which will mean, presumably, answering seven questions of the kind posed for Mr. Bharucha.

* * * *

The only thing will be to turn the tables and call upon the "patriotic" citizen to produce his credentials and prove whether he has any patriotic qualities or is merely idiotic, like Mr. —— well, never mind!

Tipsy-Cake

Even the "Statesman" is unable to stand against the wave of sympathy for Mahatmaji that has passed over the country. Having greeted the announcement of his resolve to fast with a sneer, it now condescendingly announces that

> "He has all our good will in his endeavour, and if he fails to secure for the depressed an unchallenged political equality his personal sacrifice will have its effect for the future."

So now we need have no misgivings.

* * * *

But the claim that the rescue of the Depressed is the great concern of the British is not to be abandoned.

> "The British cannot wash their hands of this business. They must stand and see that the depressed get their rights, but if Mr. Gandhi can squeeze these rights out of his caste brethren the British object will be attained."

* * * *

This makes it clear that Mahatmaji is only a Providential instrument for the achievement of British plans for the betterment of India.

* * * *

In the elation produced by the statement of its special correspondent in Simla that only 3,000 persons were convicted last month in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, The "Times of India" puts up a caption "Agitation by Congress Dead." Not "Virtually dead" this time but dead as a door-nail.

* * * *

None-the-less elaborate measures are in preparation for the flogging of the dead horse—an Ordinance Bill in the Assembly and a Cotton Control Bill in the Council and the burden of the Simla correspondent's song is that the release of a fasting leader might revive the corpse!

* * * *

Features of the wedding of Miss Joan MacDonald were the omission of the promise to "obey" from the ceremony, the assistance of a weather-beaten minister from the Hebrides, "who travelled to London specially" and the presence of a party of fisherfolk who did likewise. If we had'nt been told, we might have supposed that they came to London to "bang their saxpences" and just looked in on the wedding in a casual sort of way.

* * * *

The Home Member in the Assembly professed to be astonished when he was told that the Communal Award was public property (thanks to the "Bombay Chronicle") long before it was officially announced. Said Mr. Haig,

> "It is strange. It was not communicated to the Press."

It was stranger. It was communicated by the Press.

* * * *

What is most strange, however, is the Home Member's innocence and ignorance about a fact that is publicly notorious and an event that caused the wires between Poona and Simla to hum—not for the first time.

* * * *

A cynic has said that the first thing the modern woman would think of on arrival in the next world would be her lip-stick. Fact is as strange as imagination. Mrs. Pawley who has been captured by Manchurian bandits, in her letter appealing to her father to get her out of "this hell incarnate"—adds a request for her lipstick and powderpuff to be sent to her. A Chinese bandit, after all, is a man.

* * * *

Mr. K. K. Lalkaka is on the war path again, the object of his fury being still Swadeshi Bazaars. After hurling seven irrelebant questions at Mr. B. F. Bharucha in the latter's best style—awfully mean, this misappropriation of the enemy's weapons—he repeats his contention that

> "there is every likelihood of irresponsibly wild people sidetracking Government and imposing upon an all too confiding public by running such bazaars so that they may continue to exist as a nucleus, and gradually undermine the very foundations of a well-ordered society."

Wow-wow!

* * * *

So he enjoins every "patriotic citizen to demand full information about the credentials of all those taking upon themselves, the responsible task of furthering the interests of Swadeshi."

* * * *

This adds a new terror to the active Swadeshist—already liable to a host of harassments. He may be called upon at any mo-

(Continued in column 6).

NONE CAN PROPHESY IT'S END!

Government's Novel Method Of Cure By Applying Cause As Remedy

(By B. G. HORNIMAN)

In their propagandist moods the Government are apt to tell us that the Civil Disobedience Movement is virtually dead or non-existent or only flickering in a few areas. (Their supporters in the press go further and announce its actual demise.) But when they have to defend their insatiable appetite for repressive measures the tone changes. The movement is still alive. The leaders, too, though most of them are in jail, are still alive. And their spirit is still alive. When they come out of jail who knows that they will not re-start their activities.

In justifying the proposal of Government to give statutory permanence to some of the most drastic provisions of the Consolidated Ordinance of July in the Assembly on Wednesday, the Home Member with wearisome reiteration repeated all these well-worn and sophistical pleas for retaining such vast powers in the hands of the Executive as will not find a parallel in the ordinary law of most civilised countries.

STILL ALIVE.

The movement which it was officially announced a few weeks ago was "virtually dead," Mr. Haig now declares is still in existence and, what is more, none can tell when it will come to an end.

But Government feel that it will not come to an end as long as there is any prospect of success. This is really an amazing confession, an avowal that, I am quite sure, could never have been extracted from any official spokesmen except under the mental strain of having to provide an argument for the acceptance of legislation of so extraordinary a nature. I hope Mr. Haig was or will be asked to say whether he honestly thinks that the movement will ever come to an end as long as this legislation is in existence and active operation.

It is curious that these official apologists for repression always ignore the crucial factor of the present situation, that the Civil Disobedience movement was initiated in response to the promulgation of Ordinances, and would probably be called off to-morrow if the Government dropped their repressive measures.

MORAL OF THE MOVEMENT.

In pleading that the movement would not come to an end as long as its leaders still felt that there was any prospect of success, Mr. Haig exposes the inability of the Government to appreciate the motives and intentions of the movement.

The pesent Civil Disobedience movement was not inaugurated like the first one in 1930 to bring about a change in the attitude of Government towards constitutional reform. That was not necessary because that issue was settled in March 1931 when Lord Irwin signed the Delhi Pact.

The present movement was started as a protest against the Ordinances introduced in the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces and Bengal. It is a protest in the form of civil resistance against what those who participate in it, hold to be a morally unjust and unjustifiable mode of rule which their self-respect and civic conscience does not allow them to tolerate. I am not arguing whether they are right or wrong but merely stating a fact.

It follows, therefore, that as long as Ordinance rule lasts Civil Disobedience will go on. It may dwindle in its activities to negligible proportions, it may have phases of resuscitation. But that it will ever die is extremely improbable. The leaders are not looking for success in the sense that they looked for success in achieving some tangible aim in 1930. They are merely bound, as long as their conscience holds them to their present faith and conviction, to go on resisting while Ordinance laws are in operation.

INVITATION TO RESIST.

In that sense, therefore, the Government are right in their belief that the movement is not dead and will not die and Mr. Haig is right in saying that none can prophesy when it will come to an end. But he is wrong in saying that its continuance or termination is dependent on the extent to which the leaders continue to believe in the prospect of success.

Its continuance depends on the continuance of the existence and operation of the Ordinance laws. And instead of repealing those laws or allowing them to lapse Government propose to make them a permanent feature of the Statute Book, instead of their being temporary and admittedly abnormal measures as is the case now. Thus they do not apply a remedy, they aggravate the situation by embarking on this plan for the perpetuation of ordinance rule which constitutes in effect, whatever may be the intention, a provocation to the civil resisters to continue the movement.

WHAT SORT OF LAWS?

And what sort of laws are these which the Government propose shall now become part of the ordinary law of the land? They are measures which have turned normally legitimate activities into crimes. Peaceful picketing has never been held to be a crime under the law. But the Ordinance invented a new crime called "Molestation" which in practice covers what is undoubtedly peaceful picketing. And associations which propagate such activities, that have always hitherto been held to be legitimate, are liable to be proclaimed as unlawful associations, their members prosecuted and their funds and property confiscated.

Then there are the measures for the control of the Press which exceed anything that could ever have been conceived possible in any country where British rule prevails and could not have been exceeded by the most drastic Press laws in any country in the world, because they bring within the purview of the Act every kind of publication, whether of fact or of comment, whether true or based on truth or not, whether written in good faith and with pure affection for the Government or not, which could possibly be held to imply a charge of misconduct against the Government. And that means a charge of misconduct against the officers of Government.

BEHIND THE SCREEN.

The Home Member of the Government of India admits that these provisions must be irksome to responsible editors and well-conducted newspapers. Yet he seeks to defend them and humorously remarks, that any impartial visitor would not regard the Press as being unduly restricted.

Of course, he would not or might not, because every possible means having been taken to repress political activities which the Government consider objectionable, to suppress the publication of news of various kinds concerning those activities and the measures taken by Government for their suppression, as well as to stifle criticism of the acts of the Executive, the impartial visitor would not know what was going on behind the effective screen set up to keep all these things from the public view.

But is it possible to defend any kind of press law which is admitted, even by the official apologist of Government, to be irksome to responsible editors and well-conducted newspapers? It might be so in time of war as a temporary necessity, but to justify such a measure in time of peace and its enactment as a permanent feature of the statute book is impossible and could only be attempted by the Home Member of the Government of India.

OUT AND OUT REJECTION.

Whatever the Government may think of the wisdom of legislation of the kind represented by this Ordinance Bill, I hope the elected members of the Legislative Assembly will set their faces sternly against this attempt to saddle the country with an Act which will place in the hands of the Executive for all time powers condemned by the whole country during the past eight months.

They may not be able to do much. But even if they cannot throw out this Bill they can emasculate it of some of its most objectionable features, as they did in the case of the Press Bill of 1931. But out-and-out rejection is the fate that it merits from any self-respecting legislature. Let the Government certify it if they like and take the full and sole responsibility of passing it into law.

Sooner or later Government will have to learn that it is not by these Draconian methods that peace can be restored in the land. Sooner or later they will realise what is patent to the whole country, that the policy of repression only aggravates the evil with which they have to deal, and, that, if they want to end the Civil Disobedience movement and make sure that it does not revive, it can only be done by removing the causes which provoked it, instead of obstinately continuing to use the cause as the remedy.

JAPANESE GENERAL'S ASSURANCE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Mukden.—Japanese Military authorities have agreed to accede to Consul-General's request that safeguard should be given to the Chinese intermediary between bandits who have captured Mrs. Pawley and Corkran, and Doctor Walter Phillips, Mrs. Pawley's father and also that pending release of captives no attack shall be made on bandits even though they commit further outrages.—Reuter

Royal Institute Of British Architects

The R. I. B. A. Examination Board in India intend to hold the above Examination in Bombay from 4th to 12th November 1932. Applications accompanied by four approved Testimony Designs and Thesis must be submitted on or before the 4th October 1932 to Mr. Burjor S. J. Aga, Hon. Secretary, R.I.B.A. Examination Board in India 43 Apollo St., Bombay, from whom forms of application can be had.

THE MEN WHO BUILT THE MACHINE

Herr Lehmann, Engineer; Y. B. Rane (right), Mechanic and Shivram, Fitter, who erected the Rotary Press which now prints the "Chronicle". The press took ten months to erect.

ORDINANCE BILL IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1)

sions included in the Bill were broadly speaking in three categories, namely:—

Provisions against certain forms of intimidation like picketing.

Secondly, additional provisions against unlawful associations and

Lastly, provisions for a greater control of the Press.

Picketing involved interference with the liberty of individuals, and the method of picketing adopted by the Congress was not admissible. The Home Member quoted from the statement of objects and reasons appended to the first Picketing Ordinances promulgated by Lord Irwin to prove the coercive effect of fear, behind picketing. The Home Member similarly quoted passages from Lord Irwin's other Ordinances like the Boycott Ordinance.

Proceeding, he referred to the provisions for the better control of the Press, and here gain Lord Irwin's views were quoted, especially those which referred to the laudation of Civil Disobedience encouraging a spirit of lawlessness throughout the country. The Home Member recognised that these provisions would be irksome to responsible editors and the well-conducted Press, but any impartial visitor would not regard the Press as being unduly restricted.

Mr. B. Das interjected: "What, in spite of the Press Act?"

Mr. Haig: "Yes, in spite of the Press Act."

Continuing, Mr. Haig observed that experience in the past had shown that it was not difficult to start or revive the movement like the one they were experiencing.

The Home Member continued: "It is not sufficient that the powers should be in existence merely until the Civil Disobedience movement ceases, but that they should be available without the odium that naturally attaches to the issue of an ordinance, in case that movement or a similar movement is revived, when the Civil Disobedience movement ceases.

"The ideas may be dormant, but they will not be dead. We are disposed to think that these powers should be secured not only for the existing official Government during the comparatively brief period before it, but that new Governments should, at any rate, start in possession of these powers. It will be open to them to discard them or leave them unused We are engaged in a very delicate and difficult operation of handing over power in this vast country from one set of hands to another.

"I am not aware that as a deliberate policy, an attempt on such a scale has ever been made before in the history of the world. The operation is bound, according to my reading of history, to set up conditions most favourable for revolution. The forces of revolution tend to gather strength along with the transference of power from one set of hands to the other. Unless, therefore, Government, is reasonably strong and can retain control of the situation, the whisper of change is the signal for the sudden uprush of all discontented elements.

TRIPLE THREAT TO PROGRESS.

"We have now in India a triple threat to peaceful progress: Civil Disobedience, Communism and Terrorism, and though the main provisions of the Bill are directed against the first of these, the House will not forget that provisions relating to the Press will exercise a strong controlling influence over the movements of Communism and Terrorism. Terrorism threatens Government by open force. The other two are more subtle in their methods, but possibly even more disastrous in their results.

Thomas Carlyle spoke of our whole being as an infinite abyss over-arched by habit. That image seems to me to be vividly true in the conditions of India where a crust has been formed, and at times, we seem to see in a flash how thin that crust is. Crust has been formed over a great abyss by the labours of many generations which have found expression in the instinctive belief and habits of the people. Let us beware lest the crust should give way and we find ourselves precipitated into the abyss." (Loud cheers).

No other speeches were made to-day and the motion for reference to the Select Committee will be discussed to-morrow, when the House re-assembles.—A.P.

SPECIAL SESSION IN NOVEMBER

Interpellations In Assembly

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The Assembly met to-day to transact official business including consideration of the Ordinance Bill, as motion for a Select Committee on this Bill mentioned that the report be submitted on or before November 7.

It was assumed in the lobbies that the Special Assembly Session in November would commence at the latest on November 7.

TERRORIST PRISONERS' ECHO.

Mr. Haig again faced a number of questions and a string of supplementary enquiries regarding the terrorist prisoners sent to Andamans.

Replying to Mr. S. C. Mitra he said that Government did not see any reason for departure from the general practice in regard to prisoners in Andamans about the grant of any travelling facilities to their relatives or friends to interview them.

CONSULTED OR NOT?

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer Leader of the House, asked the Chair to direct the House that the Assembly would meet on Friday to enable Government business to be finished according to the scheduled programme.

Sir Hari Singh Gour protested that leaders of the opposition parties should be consulted beforehand.

The leader of the House expressed his surprise as he had just that morning consulted Sir Hari Singh on the subject. (Cheers.)

Sir Hari Singh asserted that he had not been so consulted. (Laughter and cheers.)

The President said that the matter was entirely within the discretion of Chair and after ascertaining the consensus of opinion that the House was in favour of Friday sitting rather than risking prolongation of session directed that there would be an additional meeting on Friday.

CR. P. CODE AMENDMENT BILL

The House then resumed discussion on Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill.

A number of amendments to the Criminal Law Amendment bill were brought forth and rejected. Some were not moved. Mr. Haig winding up the second reading said that the proposed arrangements were valuable and sorely needed improvement in criminal procedure.

After lunch, discussion proceeded on the third reading of the bill. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai said that a very hard procedure had been laid down for the accused. By passing the measure, the House would embolden the Government to bring more stringent legislation.

Mr. F. E. James hoped that the bill ould be the beginning of a long process of further reforms, not only in criminal, but also in civil procedure.

PASSED WITHOUT DIVISION.

Mr. Lahiri Chaudhri opposed, Dr. DeSouza welcoming the legislation said that the right of transfer put into the hands of the accused and counsel a weapon tending to undermine the independence of the magistrate.

Sir Harisingh Gour said it was in the interest of justice that the accused should not be armed with the power to ask for frequent adjournments merely to delay justice, thus defeating his own purpose. He added that the Select Committee had necessarily to put a limit, as the House had accepted the principle that frivolous and vexacious transfers should be discouraged.

Mr. Puri asked the House to imagine the mischief that would accrue, if ebery accused were given the right of adjournment, while Mr. Mitra said that the measure was a piece of panic legislation.

The Bill was passed without division.

Andhra Yuvak Mandal And Gandhiji's Fast

In view of Mahatma Gandhi's decision to "fast unto death" a huge meeting attended by 3,000 residents of Kamatipura, was held on Tuesday under the auspices of the Andhra Yuvak Mandal in Mahamari Temple compound Dr. V. R. Bhushrath, a Managing Trustee of the Telugu Munurwar Properties, presiding.

The resolution, issued by the Bombay Emergency Committee was passed.

MR. SOORJI VALLABHDAS RELEASED

Ordered To Report To Police

Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas, who was arrested under the Ordinance, was released from Nasik Gaol to-day and served with an order by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay to report himself to the police daily.

SECOND DAY OF HARTAL

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

To-day being the second day of Mahatma Gandhi's fast, the city again observed hartal, though not on the same scale as before. The principal markets were closed. Schools and colleges were open and students attended their classes as usual. The mills also worked with a normal complement of men.

Although no temple was thrown open to the depressed classes to-day, those that have made the innovation kept them open for the worship of all classes of Hindus.

To-morrow morning a temple at Parel will admit these classes and a large gathering will be present. The Pathare Prabhu and other communities are seriously considering the question and wherever they find no legal restriction or bar, they propose admitting their temples the depressed classes. It is hoped by next week about a dozen more temples will permit worship by the depressd classes.

It is understood that there is a proposal to remove the idol belonging to the Vaishnava temple at Bhuleshwar to Gokul in order that it may not be "poluted" by the so-called untouchables if they are admitted there.

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Exhibition Committee,
BUY INDIAN LEAGUE SHOP

EXTRA FUNDS FOR EXTRA WORK

CORPORATION COMMITTEE ON AMALGAMATION WITH IMPROVEMENT TRUST

Special Resources To Be Developed

"Unless adequate financial assistance is forthcoming to make up the deficit it will not be possible for the Bombay Municipal Corporation to undertake the liability involved in the transfer of the Trust and the views of the Corporation on the Bill have been expressed strictly on the understanding that the financial provisions will be embodied in the Bill before it is placed before the Legislative Council," concludes a report submitted by a committee of the Corporation on the subject.

Bombay, Wednesday.

The committee appointed by Bombay Municipal Corporation J... last, have submitted a report with reference to the letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, forwarding, for the expression of the views of the Coporation thereon, a draft Bill for the amendment of the City of ...bay Municipal Act with a view to the amalgamation of the Bombay Improvement Trust with th Municipality. After tracing the history of the subject, the report objects to Sub-clause 5 of the preamble an observes: The finances of the Trust will not be availabl for the general purposes o unic... administration as far as can be foreseen; on the contrary the Corporation will have to meet the deficits of the Tru out of their own resources and the new sources of revenue placed and to be placed at their disposal by Government., In fact the amalgamation is in no way intended to benefit the Municipality a the prospects of the Corporation being in a position to reduce even their present contribution towards the Trust's deficits w hin a reasonable distance of tin are remote.

Further the words "to carry out subject to the control of the said ...rporation and subject to the restrictions and conditions hereinafter specified, the Improvement of the City of Bombay" should also be deleted as the Commissioner's position as the sole executive authority under the Municipal Act will continue unaffected and the Improvements Committee will be only a sanctioning committee like the Standing Committee.

STATUTORY COMMITTEE

The report reiterates the view that "in the proposed bill it is necessary to make it clear that when the Improvement Trust is amalgamated with the Municipality ,ny modifications made in the Municipal Act should be in keeping with the general scheme of that Act. It will therefore be necessary to have a statutory committee on the lines of the Standing Committee to look after not only the management of the Trust properties but also properties belonging to the Municipality. Some adjustment of powers between the Standing Committee and the Improvements Committee will also be necessary. For example, the framing of the Budget, sanctioning of contracts, etc., in respect of the Trust's activities will be entrusted to the Standing Committee, whilst acquisition, leasing, sale and management of the Trust as well as Municipal properties will be entrusted to the Improvements Committee. The entire executive work in connection with the Improvement Trust will be carried on by the Municipal Commissioner through a Deputy Commissioner specially appointed for the purpose." These principles, which are in consonance with the scheme of the Municipal Act, have not been strictly followed in the draft Bill. In the draft Bill as it stands the Improvements Committee has been made an executive body. The Committee would modify the provisions of the Bill so as to vest the entire executive work in connection with the Trust in the Commissioner who will be assisted in his work by a Deputy Commissioner and to confer on the Improvements Committee in its own sphere powers amalogous to those possessed by the Standing Committee.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Under section 49 of the Municipal Act, the Standing Committee are empowered to appoint sub-committees and delegate to them any of their powers and duties. The Committee do not consider that such powers are necessary in the case of the Improvements Committee. They, however, feel the necessity of empowering the Improvements Committee to appoint sub-committees and refer to such sub-committees for enquiry and report or for opinion such special subjects as fall within the purview of the Committee under the provision of the Municipal Act and as they may deem fit to refer. They have therefore suggested a new clause on the lines of section 38 of the Municipal Act.

The Standing Committee have powers under section 38-B of the Municipal Act to refer any matters under their consideration to any Special Committees appointed by the Corporation under section 38-A of the Municipal Act for consideration and report. The Committee consider that such powers would be necessary in the case of the Improvements Committee also.

NEW OFFICER.

In clauses 3, 5, 6 and 7 of the Bill, provision is made for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner Deputy Municipal Commissioner pal Commissioner to be styled (Improvements). It is provided that he shall receive such monthly salary not exceeding Rs. 2,000 and not less than Rs. 1.500 as the Corporation shall from time to time determine. It will be remembered that in the outlines of legislation submitted to Government in this behalf it was pointed out that section 55, of the Municipal Act empowers the Corporation to appoint one or more Deputy Municipal Commissioners and that there was no necessity for making specific provision for the appointment of a second Deputy Municipal Commissioner. It was also pointed out that the salary prescribed in section 58 of the Municipal Act was quite adequate but it was also recommended that a provision be made in the Act to the effect that if the present Chief Officer be appointed a Deputy Municipal Commissioner, his maximum salary may be raised to Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

The Commissioner agrees with the view expressed in the outlines and is of opinion that there might be some disparity in the volume of work to be done by the two Deputy Commissioners and that the designation of one of them as Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements) will prevent him from assigning to the new Deputy such of the work of the existing Deputy as may be considered desirable. Having regard to these circumstances the Committee are of the opinion that there is no necessity for having any provision in the Act for appointing a special Deputy Commissioner (Improvements) nor do they consider that the high salary proposed in the Bill is warranted by the amount of work which he will have to do. They have therefore deleted the clauses from the Bill. The Committee however recommended that the Corporation should adhere to their previous proposal that a special provision may be made in the Act that if the present Chief Officer be appointed as Deputy Municipal Commissioner his maximum salary may extend to Rs. 2,000.

ESTATE AGENT.

In clauses 12, 13 and 15 of the Bill provision is made for the appointment of an Estate Agent or a Land Manager. or an Estate Agent and Land Manager. The Committee consider that this provision is unnecessary. There is already a Land Manager of the status of an Assistant Engineer, first grade, on the municipal establishment, whose appointment is neither statutory nor subject to the approval of Government, and who is doing the same kind of work as is done by the Estate Agent and Land Manager of the Trust. It might not therefore be necessary to have a separate officer to deal with the Trust estates. If the post of the Estate Agent or Land Manager as is proposed in the Bill be at all necessary, the Corporation have powers to create such posts under the Municipal Act.

Clause 18 of the Bill refers to the transfer to the Corporation of property belonging to the Board. In the outlines of legislation submitted to Government it was represented that sections 79 and 80 of the Trust Transfer Act should be amended so as to make it clear that all lands specified in Schedules C and E of the said Act shall vest absolutely in the municipality without any right of reversion to or resumption by Government. It was pointed out that the board at present derived an income of Rs. 4.13,000 per annum from the lands, that this income had been taken into account in preparing the forecast of the finances as a result of the amalgamation of the Trust with the Municipality and that therefore it was essential that the income from these lands should remain with the Corporation permanently.

SOME OMITTED PROVISIONS.

The Committee find that this request has not been complied with by Government in the draft Bill. The contribution actually made by Government to the resources of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust falls short of the contributions promised by Government. The estimated value of the Schedule C lands which were transferred to the Trust on certain conditions was Rs. 72 lacs and that of the reclamation rights Rs. 29 lacs.

The Corporation represented in previous correspondence on the subject that in actual effect the Government contribution was very inadequate in view of the fact that considerable portions of the lands transferred to the Trust were either resumed or appropriated as open spaces or absorbed in road schemes with the result that no revenue could be derived therefrom. In a letter from the Trust to Government it was pointed out that the capitalised value of Government contribution at the higest would amount to about Rs. 14 lacs and that there was the probability of this being also further reduced to about Rs. 9-1|2 lacs.

It was further pointed out in previous correspondence that the advantages from reclamation rights were problematic as the schemes were in their very nature speculative and entailed a very heavy outlay on the part of the Trust and that after their development there was a possibility of Government stepping in to claim their share of the proceeds and ultimately the ownership of the whole.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

It will thus be seen that the original expectations have not materialized. As has already been stated, the Trust to-day realise only about Rs. 4.13 000 by way of income from lands in Schedules C and E. A substantial portion of this income is due to the fact that the Trust have invested a large amount of money in developing these lands. The total amount of municipal contribution made to the Trust upto the year 1930-31 is Rs. 371 lacs and that of Government amounts to only Rs. 54 lacs Besides, all these lands referred to in Schedules C and E are situated within the City and are principally properties which ought always to have belonged to the city as soon as local burdens were placed upon it. Their transfer to the Trust did not place Government in a worse pecuniary position than they were, whereas if the lands ultimately revert to Government at the end of 99 years in a deve-

(Continued on page 11.)

LOANS FOR STRICKEN C. E. EUROPE

Powers' Conference Decision

SPECIAL CABLE.)

STRESSA. Sept. 20.

The creation of a stabilisation fund for the re-establishment of the credit of Central and Eastern Europe through loans to central banks is one of the chief recommendations of the Economic Reconstruction conference, which has concluded its labours after approving of the report of the Financial Commission advocating direct negotiations between the debtors and the creditors for the settlement of short term debts, and also a provisional relief for the countries which are unable to meet their long term credits.

The report of the agrarian committee advocates the creation of a fund of 75.000.000 gold francs to provide the subsidy for the exportable surplus of Danubian grain.—Reuter.

FAST BASED ON FAITH

—:o:—

Repercussions Would Be World-Wide

POONA, September 21.

The following is the concluding portion of Gandhiji's press interview issued yesterday:—

My fast I want to throw in the scales of justice and if it wakes up caste Hindus from treir slumber and if they are roused to a sense of their duty, it will have served its purpose whereas, if out of blind affection for me they would somehow or other come to a rough and ready agreement so as to secure the abrogation of separate electorates and then go off to sleep, they will commit a grievous blunder. They will have made my life a misery, for while the abrogation of separate electorates would result in breaking my fast it would be a living death.

ANOTHER FAST

If the vital pact for which I am striving is not arrived at, it will simply mean that as soon as I call off the fast, I would have to give notice of another in order to achieve the spirit of the vow to the fullest extent. It may seem childish to the onlooker, not so to me. If I had anything more to give I would throw that also in for removing this curse, but I have nothing more than my life. I believe if untouchability is really rooted out from Hinduism it will not only purge Hinduism of a terrible blot but its repercussion would be worldwide.

IN FULL FAITH.

My fight against untouchability is a fight against the impure in humanity and therefore when I penned my letter to Sir Samuel Hoare I did so in the full faith that the very best in the human family will come to my assistance. If I have embarked on this thing it is with a heart as far as it is possible for a human being to achieve free of impurity free of all malice, all anger.

You will, therefore, see that this fast is based on faith, first of all in the cause, faith in Hindu humanity, faith in human nature itself and faith even in official world."—A.P.

Vadthal "Untouchables For Joint Electorates

(From A Correspondent)

NADIAD, Sept. 20.

A meeting of the "untouchables" of Vadthal was held yesterday evenink. Mr. Fulabhai Z. Patel precided. The following resolutions were passed.

This meeting of "untouchables" of Vadthal strongly protests against separate electorates, excluding them from the Hindu community, and requests the Prime Minister to change the communal award substituting joint electorates.

This meeting also assures Mahatmaji of their full sympathy in his serious resolve to fast unto death.

UNTOUCHABILITY MUST GO

Women Urged To Take Lead In Matter

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 19.

A huge public meeting was held yesterday evening under presidency of Sjt. Haribhau Parkhe to consider the problem now arisen by Mahatmaji's decision to 'fast unto death'. Sjt. Bhausaheb Firodea moved a resolution that the untouchability in public dealings should be given up. Sjt. Tribhuvan pleader and Rev. Modak urged that not only must the resolution be passed but it must be put in practice by every Hindu. Sjt. Bhausaheb Chaukar stated that the responsibility of fast of Mahatmaji rested on the Government. There was untouchability in the whole world and Hindus only must not be blamed. Sjt. Mahatekar advised women to take lead to remove untouchability.

The president declared that Sjt. Navle has sent his approval to the resolution on behalf of the Maratha Samaj. The resolution was unanimously carried. It was declared that the programme resolved by C. Rajgopalachariar, president of the A. I. Congress will be carried out here by taking out dumb processions and so on.

Sjt. Baburao Tamboli declared that his Temple of Datt had been thrown open to Depressed Classes.

SIMON FOR GENEVA

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, and First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Bolton Ayres-Monsell, left London this afternoon for Geneva to attend tomorrow's meeting of the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference.—B. O. W.

COUNTRY'S SOUL AWAKENED BY MAHATMA'S FAST

Untouchability Blot To Be Wiped Out

(From A Correspondent).

NAVSARI, Sept. 20.

The Ramchandrai Temple, owned by the Anavils of Navsari, was thrown open to the Harijans. The Hindu Mahajan passed a resolution accepting the "Depressed Class" members on tde Mahajan's representative committee. Ladies requested the Mahajan to remove all caste barriers and old, bigoted superstitions. The town observed complete 'hartal' to-day. The Harijans gathered at Rama Mandir and passed a resolution declaring their faith in Mahatma Gandhi.

HINDU MAHASABHA

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

Dr. Moonje, Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Aney are leaving for Delhi to-night to attend the session of the Hindu Mahasabha, which is to be held at Delhi on Saturday and Sunday, September 24 and 25 respectively.—A. P.

SIND HINDUS' FEELINGS

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Sept. 20.

A special general meeting of the Panchayat of Hyderabad Jagyasi Sadhus and an important influential community of religious teachers presided over by their Shriman Bhai Hassabrahim, passed a resolution moved by Shriman Bhai Khemchand, the Secretary, sympathising with Mahatma Gandhi and appealing to the leaders of the so-called high and low castes among the high and low castes among the Hindus to sink differences for bringing about Hindu unification and national solidarity and save Mahatma Gandhi's life. The meeting further declared all their temples open to "untouchables" and invited to the Akhand Path of the Granth Sahib beginning today for Mahatma Gandhi's long life, Hindu Sangathan and national solidarity.

KARACHI STUDENTS FAST

KARACHI, Sept. 21.

Hindu leaders including Dr. G. T. Hingorani, president of the Karachi Hindu Sabha, went round the city till a late hour on Tuesday night persuading keepers of temples to throw them open to the untouchables. It is understood that they met with resistance at some temples, but with the exception of the Jasraj Valji Mandir, situated opposite the Lady Dufferin Hospital, all temples were eventually thrown open to the untouchables.

Negotiations with the trustees of the Jasraj Mandir having failed about ten volunteers (college students) offered satyagraha at the doors of the temples by fasting and refusing to move unless the trustees threw it open to the untouchables.—A.P.

HUNGER STRIKE TILL ALL TEMPLES ARE OPEN

(From A Correspondent.)

MHOW, Sept. 21.

A public meeting was held at the Azad Maidan yesterday and prayers were offered for Mahatma Gandhi. A resolution approving the removal of untouchability was also passed.

Mr. Narayan Prashad Agrawal declared at the meeting his resolve to go on hunger strike from Tuesday till the local temples were opened to untouchables. A temple at Jherighat was declared open to the Depressed Classes on Tuesday by the owner, Seth Bhikamchand Daga.

PUBLIC SHARING OF FOOD

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 20.

Large meetings were held and processions taken out in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's fast. All the Hindu temples except two have been thrown open to the depressed classes. Many caste Hindus publicly partook of the food served by members of the depressed classes. The town is observing a hartal.—A.P.

SPEEDY SETTLEMENT

BENARES, Sept. 20.

A mass meeting of Hindus, including the Depressed Classes, was held to-night in the town hall grounds under the presidentship of Dr. Bhagwan Das, when a resolution praying for a speedy settlement of the problem of the Depressed Classes and urging the withdrawal of separate electorates for the Depressed Classes was passed.

The meeting also called upon the Hindus to throw open wells, schools and temples to the so-called untouchables.

IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

The city oberved a hartal today in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's fast. All markets and shops owned by Hindus remained closed throughout the day.—A P.

Porbander Harijans Disapprove Award

(From A Correspondent).

PORBANDER, Sept. 19.

At a meeting of Harijans, held at Porbander on Saturday, Jivabhai Bhojabhai, a young Harijan presided over the meeting.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

(1) This meeting disapproves of the Government's decision of giving separate voting for the depressed classes, and it feels acutely about Mahatmaji's decision of "fasting unto death." (2) This meeting has full faith in Mahatmaji, who has sacrificed his whole life for our cause. He alone is our leader and adviser. We have no faith in any other leader. (3) This meeting insists upon Government authorities to change their decision of separate franchise for the depressed classes.

WARDHA'S FULL FAITH IN MAHATMA

Communal Award Condemned

WARDHA, Sept. 20.

A huge meeting of all castes was held yesterday evening in the Gandhi Chawk in response to Rajagopalachary's appeal. Sjt Laxmanrao Atre presided a resolution recording full faith in Gandhiji and condemning the communal award was carried. Sjt. Gopalrao Kale informed the audience that Gandhiji was working for the Depressed Classes. Gandhiji he said, even did not like the name "Ashprushya" (untouchable), but called them "Harijan" (people of God).

The meeting then prayed for long life of Mahatmaji.

NAGPUR BUSY

Silent Procession And Meetings.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 21.

A grand procession half a mile long headed by Dr. Khare and Mr. Deshmukh in response to Mahatma Gandhi's fast was a unique and rare sight in Nagpur. A huge meeting of more than 15,000 people was held under the presidentship of Dr. Khare and was addressed by many untouchable speakers. The announcement of three temples of having been thrown open was made by the president.

All the speakers exhorted the audience to remove untouchability.

Mass meetings were held at important places throughout the province, and an important temple was thrown open at Saoner. The hartal was spontaneous and complete.

"High Caste" And Harijans Co-Mingle

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

SHIRODA, Sept. 21.

The Depressed Class people of Redi (Venguria) performed Satyanarayan ceremony sitting intermixedly with caste Hindus, and held a meeting which passed unanimous resolutions condemning separate electorate which perpetuates and stimulates untouchability and unequivocally demanded joint electorate. It also offered prayers for strength to Mahatmaji.

A DAY OF PRAYER AND FAST AT BARODA

"Mahatma's Life Dearer Than Swaraj

(From A Correspondent).

BARODA, Sept. 20.

A mass meeting of A.K. Mahavidyalaya Girls, Aryakumar Boys, members of Somyas Ashram and local Arya Samaj with many citizens of Baroda was held in Aryakanya Mahavidyalaya Hall this morning.

A large number of Depressed Classes members also attended the meeting.

Raj Ratna Pandit Atmaranji, the Hon. Principal of the Mahavidyalaya presided.

Pandit Atmaranji prayed for long life of Mahatmaji. He exhorted the congregation to remove the curse of untouchability, and treat the Depressed Classes as their own fellow-brethern "Mahatmaji must be saved." he said, "his life is more precious than Swaraj itself. It was the hour of great trial and every high caste Hindu will prove himself faithful to our greatest leader."

AVERT THE CALAMITY

(From Our Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, Sept 20.

A representative public meeting of caste Hindus and the so-called Depressed Classes was held here yesterday evening in Tilak Chawook under the chairmanship of the municipal president Dr. V. V. Mulay, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed

"This meeting joins with the rest of India in giving expression to the universal feeling of sorrow and deep agitation at the fateful resolution of Mahatma Gandhi announced in his letter to the Government, and prayerfully hopes that the calamity may yet be averted by the reversal of the policy, which has prompted his resolve to fast and that it may soon be terminated by such mobilisation of public opinion as may compel the British Government to change its policy of isolation of the Depressed Classes from the community.

"This meeting is of strong opinion that Senapati Bapat undergoing his term of imprisonment in the Ratnagiri jail should abstain from fast announced by him for the present and requests him to await the result of Mahatma Gandhi's vow before taking any action in this matter.

FULL FAITH IN GANDHIJI

(From A Correspondent.)

MIRZAPUR, Sept. 20.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of Arya Samaj, Mirzapur, speeches were made and the following resolutions were moved by Mr. Lalit Mohan Varma and were unanimously passed.

That the Arya Sarvdeshik Sabha Delhi be requested to despatch orders to the Pratinidhi Sabhas to organise a conference of the depressed classes at their head quarters within September 27 and invite Government nominated depressed classes members of the local boards and also the Legislative and the Assembly Councillors.

This joint meeting of the Araya Samaj Caste Hindus and the depressed classes expresses full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and urged the British Government to retain from tearing away the legs from the main body of the Hindu society and it further opposes the separate electorates as harmful to the community.

Ogalevadi Prays For Gandhiji's Long Life

OGALEVADI, Sept. 2...

The following resolution wa passed to-day at a Hindu mass meeting:

We the residents of Ogalevadi, declare that during the past 18 years that we are here we have never observed in our daily life any distinction or untouchability in public places including wells and temples. But in view of the critical situation arising out of the declared vow of our revered Mahatmaji for self-immolation we declare that having already done away with untouchability on principle in all public places including wells and temples we, all of us, including the so-called untouchables enter the local Maruti Temple and offer prayers for the uplift of the down-trodden community and for long life to Mahatmaji.

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

STORY OF AN INDUSTRIAL CONCERN

Development Of Empress Mills, Nagpur

We propose to give in these columns the history of the mills under different groups. We take to-day the mills working under the agency of "Tatas" and will take first the "Empress" Mills of Nagpur and show their gradual development until the present day. The story of the Empress Mills and their growth and development is really the story of two men, the late Mr. Jamshedji Nusservanji Tata, the great pioneer of Indian Industrial Development and one of the prominent Indians of his time, viz. Sir Bezonji Dadabhoy Mehta, who carried on Mr. Tata's great work at the mills at Nagpur. The industry was in its infancy when Mr. Tata, in association with his father Mr. Nusservanji Ruttonji Tata, entered the field. At that time there were 15 cotton mills in Bombay and the industry had not attained any very high standard of efficiency. Mr. Tata's genius carried it to a higher plane. In his youth, during his four years' stay in England, the business of his father's firm frequently took him to Manchester and what he saw and learnt in the busy factories of that great manufacturing town, fired him with the ambition to create another Manchester in the unchanging East to equip India with power to make for herself, with Indian labour and Indian capital, the cotton fabrics which she used in such large quantities. His first opportunity came in 1869. In that year he organised a private company to buy up a bankrupt and derelict Oil Mill at Chinchpokli. He converted it into a Cotton Mill, which he named the Alexandra Mill. He made it a profitable concern in two years and sold it to the well known Hindu merchant Keshavji Naik. This venture was his first real experience of the industry, the pursuit of which subsequently brought him fame and fortune. In 1874 he planned his first big cotton mill and travelled through the cotton growing districts in India in search of a suitable site for it. Jubbulpore was the first site he selected but for certain reasons, he had to give up. He then selected Nagpur as the second best as it was the centre of large handloom industry and was within easy reach of the raw material and in the neighbourhood of a raw material market. Besides coal and water were in abundance. The place chosen was close to the railway station and to the Jumma Talao, a reservoir, which is still the chief source of water supply to the mills. When the people heard that Mr. Tata had selected such a remote place as Nagpur for his new mill, they shook their heads. But he was confident of his own far-sighted judgment and knew his business better than they did. On the 1st January 1877, the day on which Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India and to associate his enterprise with that notable occasion, Mr Tata named his mill as "The Empress Mills." The mills started work with 15552 threstle and 14,400 mule spindles and 450 looms driven by a pair of compound engine capable of developing 800 I.P.H. Soon after the Mills were started a Reserve Fund, a Depreciation and Renewal Fund and an Insurance Fund were started. With the help of these reserves Mr. Tata refitted all the departments of th mills and relentlessly scrapped the old and out of date machinery. Within ten years of their inception, the Empress Mills had become the most important factory of their kind in the whole of India. Not only that they paid a dividend of 20 per cent but they had accumulated a large reserve.

From the time of opening the venture at Nagpur, Mr. Tata knew that in order to obtain proper results, he had to educate his men. The majority of the workmen were casual in their efforts and irregular in their attendance. As an incentive to skilled and steady work and regularity in attendance, prizes were awarded on the basis of competitive trials or on the basis of the highest monthly production or the utmost regularity in attendance. These prizes were distributed annually before a large gathering of people and outsiders, generally presided by the head of the administration of the province. On an average, nearly a thousand workers dressed in holiday attire received prizes in the shape of silver and gold chains and armlets, bundles of cloth and medals. Sweets were distributed among the whole mill population on that day.

Mr Tata also looked to the physical welfare of the workmen and installed Berkfield Filters for the supply of water. He also started Pension Fund for the benefit of the workmen who worked in the mill for 25 years. Then there is a Provident Fund in which the mill contributes to the credit of the employees a sum equal to their contributions. Besides they have cheap grain and cloth shops, co-operative stores and Co-operative Credit Society and a creche for children.

LECTURE ON ZIONISM AND JUDAISM

A gathering of Jews assembled at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla, on Sunday last to hear the lecture delivered by Mr. Joe I. Sargon on "Judaism and Zionism." Mr. B. I. Sargon, was voted to the chair. In opening the meeting the Chairman introduced the speaker mentioning he was the editor of the "Jewish Advocate" which was doing useful service for the community.

Mr. Joe I. Sargon then described at length the relationship between Judaism and Zionism. He pointed out that in the history of mankind there was no parallel to the Jewish question. He traced the historical connections of the Jew with Palestine to the days of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. He pointed out that heredity and environment were contributory factors that went to make a nation and explained how it was that from very early days the Jew always possessed an undying love for Palestine. Discussing Anto-Semitism, the speaker pointed out the various reasons for its growth and made mention of the most important causes that lead to it. He deplored the condition of Jewry in certain parts of the world and made special reference to the recent outbreaks against the Jews in Aden and Tunis. He made it clear that rivalry and jealousy were some of the factors which Jews had to contend with wherever they were scattered and notwithstanding their many handicaps they were able to display their inherent genius and occupy the highest positions of importance. Although Jews wherever they may be adopted themselves to their different environments yet as a people they were despised and socially ostracised by their neighbours. Discussing assimilation he proved the evils attached to it which he likened to a suicide afraid to face his liabilities.

He then came to the Zionist Movement and after explaining what Zionism stands for, described the numerous personal sacrifices made by its first leader, Dr. Theodor Herzl who lived and died for his people. He stated that Herzl's book entitled "The Jewish State" awoke the spirit of Jewry and singled him as a leader of the Jewish people. The first Congress at Basle convened by Herzl saw a reunion of the Jewish people from all over the world after 2000 years and drew up as its programme the object of Zionism which was to establish for the Jewish people a publicly recognised legally secured Home. He traced the growth of Zionism and gave the reasons culminating in the receiving of the Balfour Declaration in 1919 which was ratified by all the principal nations of the world and which states "inter alia" His Majesty's Government views with favour the establishment of a National Home for the Jewish people and will use its best endeavours for the realization of this object."

The Chairman addressing the meeting reviewed the lecture. He pointed out that Zionism offered the only solution to the Jewish problem and urged that contributing to Palestine Funds was the bounden duty of the Jew and was not like giving to charity. He made mention of the Hitler menace to the Jews which aimed to destroy German Jewry and which robbed them of their rights as loyal German (Jewish citizens).

MODERN VENUS IN BANDIT'S HANDS

—:o:—

Mrs. Pawley's Frantic Appeal For Help, Powder Puff And Lipstick

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

"Please get us out of this hell incarnate; please rescue us whatever you do."

This poignant appeal scribbled on a page torn from a notebook forms part of a letter smuggled through to her father from Mrs. Pawley, captive of the Chinese bandits

According to the Mukden correspondent of the "Daily Express", the message reads:

"Darlings thanks so much for all things you have sent us. I have tried my best to tell the bandits that Papa is not rich, but the bandits are vile. Please get us out of this hell incarnate. Do try to get some money through. How many days will we have to be here? We don't want anything except a bath. We are bearing up fairly well. They say that if the ransom money is not paid they will shoot us. They want 70,000 dollars. This is ridiculous. Oh, please rescue us whatever you do, please rescue us."

Every line of Mrs. Pawley's letter shows pluck. She asks her father to persuade the police and the soldiers to go away; otherwise the bandits will kill the captives She requests her father to send powder puff and lipstick.—Reuter.

MASS MEETINGS AT PORBANDAR

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

PORBANDAR, Sept. 20.

In the birth place of Mahatmaji a meeting of Meghwar untouchables was held at Chaya on September 17, while another of the bhangies was held at Porbandar on September 18.

In both meetings resolutions were passed declaring the leadership of Mahatmaji and appealing the Government to arrange joint electorates with the Hindus. A monstrous meeting was held near the market on September 19 Sheth Laxmidas Vasanjee presided. The resolution suggested by Mr. Rajagopalachariar was passed and prayer for long life of Mahatmaji was offered on September, 20.

Students vacated the school classes and people observed a fast. A silent procession passed along the main roads of the town and went to the Aryasamaj Mandir, which was thrown open to the untouchables.

THE TRAGIC STORY OF LANCASHIRE

Describing what the cotton strike is really like in Lancashire, the land of cobbles and clogs—and crises, a correspondent writes in a London paper:—

Imagine all the shops of London closing at noon on a Saturday. Imagine the doors opening on Monday and no one there. No one to sell. N one to buy.

Imagine all the carpeted corridors of wealth silent. The miles of plate glass windows vacant. The 500,000 workers thronging Piccadilly, Oxford-street, Regent-street—ghostly highways of vanished industry.

That is what is happening today in stricken Lancashire.

At noon 200,000 cotton operatives hurried from their mills. When they will enter those gates again no one knew

War is declared. It costs £2,000,000 a week in money. No one knows how much in humanity.

The leaders of both sides are watching. Hundreds of operatives will stay away from the mills but hundreds will defy their union and go on working

Burnley, where the mills have been closed for five weeks, tells the story of what will happen to all Lancashire if the stoppage continues.

The Burnley tramcar receipts are down £70 a day.

Sales of the largest stores in the town have fallen £2 000 a week.

Half the haulage workers in the town are idle; there is nothing to haul.

Every day 1,200 children receive free meals.

Miners in the surrounding collieries have been put on a three-day week; the mills do not need coal.

The stoppage is equivalent to an 8d. rate on the town—£17,000 in five weeks, without including lost trade.

The police of the country and the boroughs have been warned to hold themselves in readiness.

MOVE FOR UNIVERSAL NEW YEAR DAY

Mr. J. K. Dajibhai of B. J. Road, Bandra, referring to the celebrations of New Years separately by various communities in India states:—

"The "Fort of habit" in which creeds, dogmas and doxies live and grow is impregnable.

"Trying to storm that citadel means dissipation of energy. I beg to propose the beginning of a new habit. Besides observing his, sectional New Year Day in the usual way, let each one observe, a Universal New Year Day, either on the 23rd September or on the 21st March, the day on which days and nights are equal (Solar New Year days).

"Say repeatedly with all your heart on a Universal New Year Day, if not on both Universal Days—Peace be to all! Peace on earth, goodwill to man! And do what good you can, without distinction of caste, creed or colour.

"Saraswati"

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More bargains from EDSU which you ought not to miss.

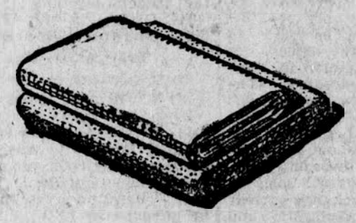
They are just what you need!

IN EDSU shops to-day you can see such a wealth of material as has never before been made by Indian mills. A few minutes in one of our shops will make you prouder of Indian brains and workmanship than you have ever been before.

And not only this, but you will have the great satisfaction of buying Indian-made materials which you know can never be beaten by foreign cloth. The spirit of Swadeshi is not merely to sit down and ask the public to buy home-produced cloth as a favour, but to get to work and make such good cloth that there is no longer any need for the foreign product to be bought.

This is what EDSU is doing.

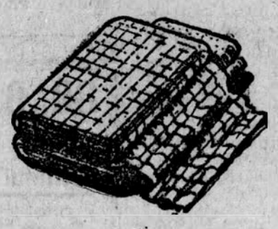
COATINGS



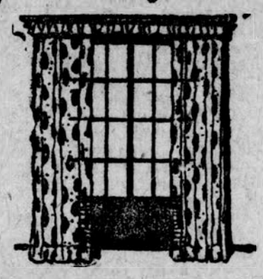
THESE coatings are really good value for money. You have a fine choice of shades and designs and are sure to find something to meet your particular taste. They make up well, hang smartly and do not fade when washed.

SHIRTINGS

A fine range of popular EDSU shirtings is to be had. You should especially see the famous EDSU 'Cratex' and 'Kulex' which everyone buys in hot weather.



Everything from handkerchiefs to coatings.



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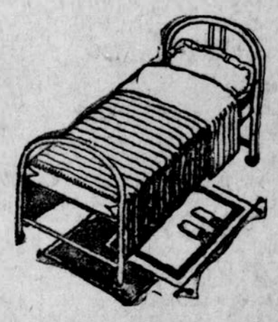
EDSU have made quite a name for themselves with their curtain cloths, furniture coverings, cretonnes etc. You should certainly see what we have to show you.



Main Bombay Showroom:—
9, Forbes Street, FORT.

EDSU Fabrics

Opposite MURATORE'S,
East Street, POONA.

CRISIS IN HINDUISM

Imperative Reform Essential

(Contributed.)

A propos of the resolve of Mahatma Gandhi an urgent need has arisen to adjust Hindu life and the practice of Hindu faith to the pure ancient teaching of the Gita and of removing therefrom many things that are later innovations and are the results of decay. In this connection the following extracts from the Introduction by Mr. Manu Subedar to "Gita Explained by Dnanesh-war Maharaj" will be read with interest.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUFFERING.

The affairs of humanity seem to be running along traditional lines involving search for political power in the first instance and then for money power, with the inevitable reaction from both and from the breakdown of credit. The fact, that there is no net improvement at the end of a period of time, would indicate almost as if mankind had given up the effort to improve, but the hope lies only in the persistence of such effort. It is not enough that the few dark spots are removed, and efforts are made for the abolition of slavery, for prison reform, and the control, or abolition, of prostitution. Would slavery, or the subjection, of one mass of people to another, still continue? There is still harshness and cruelty, unjust deprivation, and the denial of elementary liberties not only to individuals, but to large masses of population. Not merely in national politics, but in internationalism, there has crept in a spirit of casuistry, which, while recognising an evil, tries either to minimise and explain it, or to foist the blame therefor to somebody else, or, still worse to attach the responsibility on the shoulders of those, who are the sufferers. That something is lacking should be obvious to any impartial observer, who would wish to see the human family live not merely in harmony, but in robust health. Jesus Christ took upon himself the responsibility for all the evils, which existed in his times. Gautama Buddha was so overcome at the misery and helplessness of human beings around him, that he gave up his throne and not merely sought solace and contemplation, but attempted to establish the rule of justice and humanity. The essence of the teaching of Lnaneshwara Maharaj is that 'every right-thinking man must take the responsibility for all the suffering, which goes on around him'. The private ambitions of individuals and the public greed of nations could only be checked, when millions of right-thinking people will raise up their hands and cry halt. It is in the hope that such good men will arise in all countries simultaneously and will constitute a link towards the establishment of the fundamental doctrine of the unity of humanity, that this work is offered in the English language.

ANCIENT RELICS.

The play of children is diversifying and innocent, until it interferes with the practical affairs of the grown-ups, and at that point it is peremptcally stopped. If there is some one egging on the children to mischief, the wrath of the elders is even more severe and the action taken is more resolute. Where the play is likely to do harm to the children themselves, the play is immediately interdicted. These are the conditions prevalent in India with regard to the formal worship of the Hindus. 'It is only under such conditions that one can see one set of devout Hindus defending their faith against another set of Hindus, who are called untouchables, in the case of temple entry'. When the full significance of such an episode soaks into one, who has attempted to imbibe the fundamental doctrines of the Gita, the only devout desire, that one can express, is that a reformist movement would start amongst the Hindus, which will smash the idols, as Mussalmans in historical times desired to smash them, and which will restore the faith to its fundamental purity. "Hereditary priesthood is at the root of hereditary untouchability, and both these are survivals of something that might have existed in the social law and order of ancient times sanctioned, as all social law and order is sanctioned by religion for the time being, but certainly unconnected with the fundamental truths. As Americans swear by the doctrine of liberty and democracy, and an Englishman swears by his constitution, such as it is, but both can be good patriots, and in actual practice such profession does not interfere with the proper organization of life and the making of laws regulating the conduct of men as against another men. Changes in the established order are always difficult, but situations have arisen in the past, where good and peaceful citizens have longed for revolutions. Such a situation undoubtedly exists with reference to the practice of the Hindu faith as it can be seen in India, and since progressive reform cannot be expected, it would be a good thing to have a complete revolution, to have this in the interests of religion itself, as otherwise the debasement and materialism of modern Hindu worship cannot but encourage flippancy ond atheism in practice.

IS IDOL-WORSHIP APPROVED OF IN THE GITA?

The most outstanding matter, in which formal Hinduism differs from the practice of Islam, is in the worship of idols. Once this worship becomes a matter of common practice, every conceivable diversity in form, shape and colour, name, location, etc. of idols, may be imagined, and taking human psychology as it is, it is not impossible to infer that the variety of names given to Godhead and the persistence of the idea of multiplicity with reference to God, is the result of idolatrous practice. Not only is there no warrant for idolatry in the Gita, but there is a distinct and direct negation thereof. The condemnation, in my opinion, is so extensive, that it would justify the emergence of a sect of Hindu purists, who would put the breaking down of the idols as the forefront of their active programme. Tolerance and Hinduism have been synonymous in the past, and possibly, conditions of life in the past have justified such tolerance, at whose door it is not unusual for those, who take pride in Hinduism, to put many gains and few losses. But the spirit of tolerance has been undoubtedly overdone. Tolerance, which leads to assimilation, may be useful. Tolerance, which leads to friendly relations between strangers, is undoubtedly good, but a tolerance, which leads to the setting up of debased standards of conduct, or of the perversion of worship, and, in particular, which leads to the satisfaction of human vanity in the construction of temples, the deification of every eminent party, either in the contemporary life, or in tradition and mythology, the setting up of idols to be used as an active means of exploitation by the priestly classes, are all symptoms of the decay, which Hinduism must pull down if religion which should console one and explain things, is not to become an active instrument of human deterioration.

People should live not in the past. A general clean-up would be called for, where ordinary sweeping and dusting is not done every day. Hinduism, in actual practice, seems more like an old curiosity shop and like a veritable jungle, in which everything was allowed to grow as much and as far as there was scope or physical possibility for it. There is no reality with regard to the day to day thoughts of the Hindus in respect of religion, because it has become a formal affair and a mechanical thing. If idols were merely symbolic, the original idea would come up sometime or the other, but the symbols have appropriated the place of reality.

Taking the forms of the idols, one has again to point out the debasement of the human spirit. Idols, that represent isolated mythological figures, like Ganesha and Hanuman, may be left out of account, but, in the main idols either represent the male or the female, or the physical sign of the phallus representing the instrument for the perpetuation of life. The multiplicity of hands, or feet, or heads, which are attached to some of the idols, is, again, a very crude and unsatisfactory attempt to depict the superhuman (anthropomorphic). These crudities are, therefore, not an item of credit to Hinduism. For their perpetuation I have looked and found that the primary motive has been economic viz. the interest of the priestly class.

CHALLENGE TO HINDUS

Mahatmaji's Supreme Sacrifice And What It Means

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes:—

The central fact of the situation is that the Communal Award intends to emphasise and make permanent the cause of untouchability and thereby disrupt the Hindu Society. Mahatma Gandhi, who has devoted his whole life towards removing untouchability, has now resolved to starve himself to death as a final desperate remedy for this desperate disease. The issue naturally appears to be narrow, but really it goes to the root of Indian life and vitally affects the very basis of self-government. What can be the significance of Swaraj if six crores of Indians remain as slaves merely because of the accident of their birth. Mahatma Gandhi is determined that this dark and disgraceful heritage must, once and for all, disappear from the life of the Indians. He has resolved, even at the risk of his life, to remove this scar from the face of India. Mahatma Gandhi's resolve, therefore, is not so much an attack on the policy of the British Government as a challenge to the Hindus to prove their worth and to show themselves true to the great tradition for culture and civilization which they claim and enjoy. Is it an attribute of civilization that you keep your kith and kin unjustly and permanently the mire of social and religious degradation?

Those who have called Gandhiji a Mahatma and have shown themselves ready to follow him even into the wilderness should not now fail in this hour of trial, but must come together and with courage and determination, wipe out for ever the curse of untouchability, and so change the course of events that the country in its march towards freedom may never be held back by its own sins and shortcomings.

The Hindus, of all communities, are on their trial. Where does it say in all the Shastras that you condemn your brethren to serfdom even as the untouchables have been condemned? Mahatma Gandhi, who is not only profound in the knowledge of the Shastras but who has lived them all his life, has shown beyond doubt by his actions and by his great sacrifice that untouchability is not sanctioned by the Shastras and that in fact it is a crime against Hindu religion. The Hindus are the largest community in India. Before they ask for freedom they must show that they are ready to free their own kith and kin from centuries of slavery.

That is the earnest that the Hindu Society is bound to give not only to Mahatma Gandhi but to the whole country before they ever talk of freedom again. And the moment for giving that earnest has at last arrived. If the Hindus fail now they will do a great disservice to the country of their birth. But we know that their love for the Mahatma and the pride they rightly have in their great culture will strengthen them in this critical moment to act nobly and courageously.

THE UNTOUCHABLE'S OPPORTUNITY.

There is no man alive who has served the depressed classes so strenuously, so sincerely, and so relentlessly as Mahatma Gandhi. It is their hour of trial also in return for this life-long service, in return for lifting them out of oblivion and slavery, and finally in return for putting them, as it were, on the map of the world, the untouchables, not only as a mark of gratitude but for their own future welfare should unite like one man and support the demand of Mahatma Gandhi.

To suggest, much less to say, about this Man that he has offered to make this supreme sacrifice on behalf of the caste Hindus and not of the untouchables, is to defame not only the greatest living Indian but the whole Indian nation. And yet the Prime Minister of England has shown himself capable of committing such a libel.

THE ELECTORAL ISSUES.

It must be pointed out that the point at issue regarding which Mahatma Gandhi has offered to fast himself to death is to prevent the statutory separation of the untouchables from the caste Hindus. Gandhiji knows that once the untouchables cease to be untouchables in their political status and wield power by means of their votes it will not be very long before they enjoy equal status with the caste Hindus in social and religious matters. Thus the political amalgamation of the untouchables with the caste Hindus is clearly an important and an important an inevitable step towards finally wiping out the curse of untouchability.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

Having pointed out the duty of the Hindus and the untouchables we would like to say a few words about the responsibility of the Government in this matter. To begin with, it was a serious mistake on their part not to have informed the public about this matter six months ago when Gandhiji's first letter exposed the resolve to fast unto death. By doing this the Government unreasonably deprived the Hindus and the untouchables of the opportunity of arriving at a common understanding. Secondly, it did not become the Government not to have sent Gandhiji's letter to the Prime Minister by telegram. This caused further unnecessary delay in a matter that vitally affected the whole nation. Thirdly, they are committing another serious mistake in not releasing Gandhiji, because it must be realised that according to the Government decision Gandhiji will only be interned and will not be free to move about with the object of cultivating public opinion in favour of joint electorates. The responsibility of the Government in this matter is indeed very heavy, and unless they are so unimaginative as to allow the Indian public to be irrevocably antagonised we hope they will soon act in the matter and change their attitude towards Gandhiji and towards the whole question.

ON THE RAVI BANKS

Prayers For Gandhiji

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

The caste Hindus and the "untouchables" observed a complete hartal to-day in pursuance of the programme laid down by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. Several of them are observing fast.

Early this morning 5,000 men and women prayed on the banks of the Ravi for the success of Mahatma Gandhi's mission and for his long life. The prayers were conducted by Mr. K. L. Rallia Ram (Christian) vice-President of the Municipality.

The management of the Sitla Mandir, the biggest temple in Lahore, has declared the temple open for all "untouchables" for worship. The Sanatana Dharam Sabha, the only section of the Hindus which had hitherto opposed temple entry, has now changed its attitude and is urging the grant of the same opportunities to the untouchables as to the caste Hindus.—A. P.

New Changes In Commission Rules

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

An important change in the commission rules on the London Stock Exchange has been decided upon by the Stock Exchange Committee for General Purposes subject to confirmation by the Committee meeting on October 17.

The members will be allowed to return only one-third of the total commission to the agents introducing business instead of the present 50 per cent except in case of the remisiers (half-commission men) clerks exclusively employed by broker concerned, banks banking houses carrying on the business in C... of London whose names appear in the register compiled by t... Stock Exchange Committee.—Reuter.

B. E. S. & T. COMPANY, LTD.

GROSS RECEIPTS FOR AUGUST, 1932.

Electric Supply for August 1932 Rs. 7,47,657 (exclusive of supply to Tramways). Up to the end of August, 1932 Rs. 60,35,830.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for August 1932 Rs. 4,98,551. Up to the end of August, 1932 Rs. 38,45,826.

Decrease over the same period last year Rs. 8,64,484.

TRICHI SWADESHI EXHIBITION:—The office of the All India Swadeshi Exhibition Trichinopoly has been shifted to the Exhibition Grounds from September 15. The public are requested to send their tapals to the Secretary, All India Swadeshi Exhibition, Teppakulam Post, Trichinopoly.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF BANKING AND COMMENCE.

Prof. P. A. Wadia will deliver a lecture on Friday at 6.30 p.m. at the Central Institute of Banking and Commerce, Central Bank Buildings 2nd. Floor on the 'League of Nations"

FOUR POPULAR BOOKS

THE HEART OF HINDUSTAN

By Dr. Sir S. RADHAKRISHNAN. M.A.

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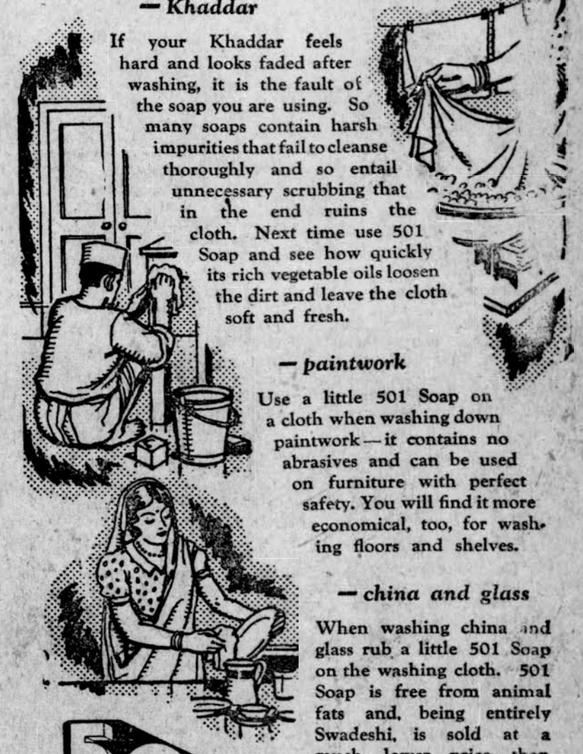

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Unfavourable Weather Influences Shorts Covering

HEDGE SELLING SUPPLYING DEMAND

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

The New York Cotton futures market early advanced on unfavourable weather on Tuesday but later reacted on long liquidation and again advanced on covering by shorts. Prices opened at a rise of 12 points and further rise of 4 points was recorded. At this level there was increased hedge selling which resulted in a decline of 14 points. During the last hour there was some short covering which rallied prices 3 points from the bottom and the market closed at a net rise of 4 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 point at 6.95c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 6 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 6 points at 6.81c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but owing to unfavourable weather, the market opened at a rise of 3 points. Later prices improved on London buying. The market closed steady at a rise of 5 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points at 5.59d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton prices advanced 8 to 10 points and Egyptian Cotton prices closed at a rise of 6 to 8 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was very steady on short covering and closed at a rise of 27 to 20 points.

Messrs J. S. Bache & Co., New York, state as under in their report:—

"During the past week, there have been displayed headlines in the newspapers regarding private bank plans to buy the surplus stocks of cotton held by the Farm Board and Co-operatives, which have been threatening market factors for the past three years. The latest news would indicate that it is contemplated to create a Commodities Credit Corporation with a capital that may reach $100,000,000 to make loans towards financing purchases of raw material for manufacturing purposes or making credit available for cotton to be earmarked to the mills. It is proposed to buy all cotton left except the 500,000 bales which have been donated to the Red Cross. It is further proposed that these deliveries would start approximately one year hence and be completed within three years, the purchase price to be based on the average price of cotton during the next two or three years. The idea is to stimulate purchases of raw commodities by manufacturers beyond immediate needs or against anticipated requirements and dispose of Farm Board and Co-operative holdings in that manner. It is apparently agreed that orderly marketing is one thing and Stabilization is another—and the end of the latter programme will be more than welcome."

BETTER INDIAN CROP.

Messrs. Thos Smith & Co state:

Advance caused by the heavy rains in the Eastern and Central Belts was offset by further hedge selling. Good trade demand is supporting the market but speculative activity seems dormant pending better party political outlook in America.

In view of the continued rains this month the quality of this seasons American crop may have been damaged and therefore we continue to recommend buying March Sakel Liverpool against Sales of March Liverpool. Should the quality of the American crop be poor it may seriously compete with Indian Cotton and we consider it advisable to buy Americans against Sales of Broach in consequence of better Indian crop prospects and fairly heavy stocks in India.

For the long pull we prefer scale down purchases as our Liverpool friends expect higher prices later in the season.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

N. Y. October Highest 6.91 (10.04 a.m.)

N. Y. October Lowest 6.77 (2.04 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Cotton—Not sufficient buying power to absorb the daily selling of hedges as there is no stimulating news. General business conditions improving steadily. We would look upon downward moves at present as only temporary. We would adopt a trading position with preference for purchases on all setbacks.

New York.—Smaller volume hedging. Cloudy Eastern belt.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-16 a.m.: Storm went inland Louisiana. Heavy rains Central belt. Excessive rains have fallen Mississippi and Louisiana. Weather cool.

11-26 a.m.: Some Bombay and general buying on heavy rains.

12.36 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight continued rains Central belt and Arkansas. Weather cool.

5.14 p.m.: Market acting well considering heavy hedging and considered purchase on good reactions.

8.35 p.m.: Persistant hedge selling supplying demand which only fair. Forecast wet weather

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 20.

October	6.80	+ .05
December	6.93	+ .04
January 1933	6.99	+ .06
March 1933	7.08	+ .04
Middling Spot	6.95	+ .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 20.

October	6.81	+ .06
December	6.95	+ .06
Middling Spot	6.81	—.06

NEW YORK

New York, Sept. 20.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	6.85
January	7.03
March	7.15

New York, Noon Call:—

October	6.85
January	7.03
March	7.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 20.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	48,000
Day Exports to Great Britain	4.000
Day's Exports to the Continent	25.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
September 1932	...	5.39 + .06
October 1932	...	5.39 + .05
November 1932	...	5.37 + .05
December 1932	...	5.37 + .05
January 1933	5.35	5.38 + .05
February 1933	...	5.39 + .05
March 1933	5.38	5.41 + .05
April 1933	...	5.42 + .05
May 1933	5.41	5.44 + .05
June 1933	...	5.45 + .04
July 1933	...	5.47 + .04
August 1933	...	5.47 + .04
September 1933	...	5.47 + .03
Middling Spot	...	5.59 + .03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

Sakellaridis October	7.99
November	8.05
December	8.03
January 1933	8.13
March 1933	8.20
May 1933	8.28
July 1933	8.36
F.G.F. Spot	8.35

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.19
Fine (Good Staple)	5.31
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.43
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.17
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.32
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.47
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.31
Fully Good	4.41
Fine	4.51
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.41
Fine	4.51
Superfine	4.61

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MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 21.

B. C. Rate I T 1|6 3-32.
B. C. Rate D D 1|6 3-32
LONDON:—
Banks selling T. T. 1|6 1|8 Sept. Oct.|Nov.
Banks Selling D. D 1|6 1|8
Banks Selling T. T. 1|5 3|32 Oct/Nov.
Banks Buying T. T 1|6 3-15.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 9-32 Sept/October
Banks Buying 3 Months 1.6 1/4 Nov/Dec
NEW YORK:—
B C. Rate T T 383
Banks selling T T 382
Banks buying 380
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 664
Banks buying D D 674
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 65
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 94
Banks buying 60 day 89
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 89 1/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 117
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 15b
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 65 1/8
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.46 7/8 20th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/9 21st instant
Japan/London 1/4 3/. 20th instant
London/Paris 88.60 20th instant
London/Belgium 25.04 20th instant
London/Switzerland 18.00 20th instant
London/Italy 67.70 20th instant
London/Berlin 14.58 20th instant
London/Holland 8.64 20th instant
London/Stockholm 19.50 20th instant
London/New York 3.47 20th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £5-18-6 19th instant £5-18-8 20th instant
Silver London Ready 17 11/16 19th instant 17 5/8 20th instant
Silver London Forward 17 13/16 19th instant 17 11/16 20th instant
Silver New York Ready 27 3/4 19th instant 27 9/16 20th instant
London Discounts 3 Mos 21/32 per cent 19th instant; 21/32 per cent 20th instant
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 3/32 per cent 19th instant 1 3/32 per cent 20th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money: Call 1 per cent
3 Mos 2 per cent
6 Mos 2 3/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 20.

Java Sugar.—Fine White Dutch Standard. No. 25—
C and F Calcutta Sept|Dec per cwt. 8 sellers.
C and F Bombay Sept|Dec per cwt. 8|0-1|2 sellers.
C and F Karachi Sept|Dec per cwt. 8|0-1|2 sellers

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

London, Sept 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1|2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 20.

Chartered Bank of I A & C £13 7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register £116 1/2
P & O Banking Corporation £7 1/2
National Bank of India £41 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent £109 7/8
Conversioon Loan 3½ per cent £98 3/-
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £51
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £69 3/4
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £81 3/4
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £103 1/4
Consols 2½ per cent £73 1/8
War Loan 5 per cent £100 5/16
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £107

LONDON METAL

London, Sept. 20.

Copper Braziers £45 1/2
Yellow metal £39 1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £14 7/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge £9 7/8
Tin English Ingot £152 1/4

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 20

Silver—Market is quiet.
Spot 17 5/8
Forward 17 11/16

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 20

T T London on Berlin 14.57 1/2
T T London on Amsterdam 8.64 1 2
T T London on Brussels 25.02
T T London on Madrid 42.46
T T London on Milan 67.71
T T London on Berne 18.00
T T London on Paris 88.59
T T London on Prague 117.25
T T London on New York (closing rate) 3.47 1/8

STOCK EXCHANGE

Industrials Better

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The Stock Exchange commenced dull owing to the overnight weakness of Wall Street, but later brightened on better advices from abroad.

Giltedged securities were again quiet, but home industrials improved, especially textiles, on the rumours of an early settlement of the strike.

Most of the commodity markets although quiet, displayed better tone except sugar, which continued to weaken as the holders, having lost confidence offered freely.

Liverpool cotton strengthened owing to the rumours concerning the textile strike. Wall Street opened very dull and later improved slightly.

BANKS THREATEN RETALIATION

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The principal topic in the Stock Exchange circles to-day is the announcement of the Stock Exchange Committees proposals that while the banks "remisers" and the clerks exclusively employed by the stockbrokers may receive 50 per cent. of the commission on all orders they place for clients, other agents shall not receive more than 33-1/3 per cent.

According to newspapers, counter-proposals made by the meeting of some 800 members of the Stock Exchange, that the banks should receive 33-1/3 per cent. has led the banks to threaten retaliation.

The suggestion that the banks would open their own Stock Exchange is ridiculed, but it is pointed out that possibly the banks can create a machinery by which they can transact very considerable business, they now do in the British Government securities through the stock exchange.—Reuter.

LEADING MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, Sept. 21.

All leading markets remained closed to-day owing to Mahatma's fast. No business is reported in Shares, Stocks, Silver, Gold, Cotton and Seeds.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 20

Bars Gold Fine per oz £5-18-8
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days market loan 5/8 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

New York, Sept. 20.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2-7|16 sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Sept. 20

Bank Bills 3 months 1 37/64 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months 2 51/64 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2 3/4 per cent

LONDON PRODUCE.

London Sept 20

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton no offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton £12-10-0 Sept|Oct sellers.
Rapeseed Torio, Hull|Continent £11-17-6 Sept.|Oct sellers

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 20.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £11-7-6 Sept|Oct sellers.
Linseed La Plata, c i f Hull ton 20-0-0 Sept|Oct sellers.
Linseed Bombay, (London) ton £12 Sept|Oct nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 20.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt 16|9 Oct|Dec sellers.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 17|9 Jan|Apl sellers.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 20

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb Cargoes 27 Sept|Oct sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cars considered urchase on good reaccels 29|3 Sept|Oct sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels no offers.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Wednesday.

F.P. Bales.	1932-33	1931-32.
Receipts to date 20-9-32	981000	832000
Receipts Yesterday 20-9-32	48000	49000
Exports to date 20-9-32	880000	524000
Stock at Ports 16-9-32	3420000	2924000
Stock at Interior Towns 16-9-32	1344000	748000
Stock at Liverpool 16-9-32	792000	837000
Visible Supply 16-9-32	6708000	5068000
Quantity in Sight 16-9-32	1258000	1043000
Quantity out of Sight 16-9-32	1353000	1187000

Extra Funds For Extra Work

(Continued from page 8)

loped stage, their value will have considerably increased and they will also be yielding to them a substantial amount of revenue without Government having incurred any capital expenditure over them.

It may not be out of place to mention here that the original estimates of the total cost of the Trust Schemes have been almost quadrupled. The Trust have several schemes incomplete. It is estimated that a further amount of five crores will be required to complete them. The improvement of the city has thus cost and will cost in future greater amount than what was originally estimated.

In view of these circumstances the Corporation trust that Government will be pleased to accede to the request of the Corporation to vest all the lands in Sschedules C and E absolutely in the Municipality without any right reversion to or resumption by Government so that the rent derived from the properties may in course of time enable the Corporation to recoup the large contribution made and to be made by them hereafter for meeting the deficits of the Trust.

LEASE OF LAND.

The Committee recommend that it should be provided that the Commissioner may, with the approval of the Improvements Committee, sell or grant a lease for any period exceeding one year or in perpetuity of any immoveable property belonging to the Corporation, whereof, in the case of a sale, the value does not exceed fifty thousand rupees or in the case of a lease the premium does not exceed fifty thousand rupees or the aggregate rent in any year does not exceed three thousand rupees.

Grant of concessions in the rates at which land is disposed of is tantamount to giving grants-in-aid, the power of sanctioning which rests with the Corporation. The Committee are of opinion that in order to bring home to the tax-payer the extent of the concessions granted it is desirable that concessions, if any, should be made in the shape of grants-in-aid in cash rather than by way of reduction in the sale price or rent of land. They therefore recommend that a provision should be made in the Act that land shall not hereafter be sold or leased at a rate below its full market value. In cases in which it is deisred that a lower rate should be charged for any reason, it should be left to the Corporation to sanction equivalent grant-in-aid in cash.

the Corporation may borrow finds; and section 109 lays down the provisions governing the exercise of borrowing powers. Clause (a) of the latter section limits the borrowing powers in particular matters; clause (b) lays down that money shall not be boorowed for the execution of any work other a permanent work. It does not say that money shall not be borrowed except for a permanent work. The latter interpretation is opposed to the very clear terms of section 106. If so, the proviso proposed in sub-clause (a) of the clause 21 of the Bill cannot suitably be inserted after section 109

BORROWING POWERS.

In order to make it clear that the Corporation cannot ordinarily borrow to meet its deficits, a member of amendments of section 106 and 109 are suggested.

It is provided that all loans contracted, sinking funds established and debts incurred by the Board of Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, and the ment Trust Transfer Act. City of Bombay Improvecharge on the whole of the property of the Corporation, etc. By this clause the whole liability in respect of floating debts of the Trust, namely, cash credits and short term loans from banks, raised under sections 77 and 78 of the Trust Transfer Act is thrown upon the Corporation whereas no such liability exists under the Trust Transfer Act, 1925. Similarly when the period fixed for the sinking fund is longer than the period fixed for the repayment of the loan, as in the case of the Development loan of 370 lakhs, the liability for such repayment at maturity will under this section, be thrown upon the Corporation, although it does not rest on the Corporation under the Trust Transfer Act.

DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Under section 95 of the Trust Act the liability of the Corporation is restricted to payment of interest in respect of loans taken in pursuance of section 68 and to payment of or to setting aside and investing any sum for sinking fund under section 70 or 78. The liability in respect of cash credits of short term loans from banks referred to above does not fall on the Corporation. Further the effect of the proposed provision will be that the present unsecured debts of the Trust will after amalgamation become secured and be a charge on the Corporation's property. The Committee are of opinion that Government should be requested to make some arrangement with regard to the liquidation of these unsecured liabilities. It may also be pointed out that the present Municipal debenture-holders who had the security of the taxes provided in the Municipal Act will hereafter share the same with the debenture-holders of the Trust and thereby the security of the former will be affected. The Committee are of opinion that the holders of the debentures of the Trust should not be given better security than what they are enjoying at present.

The Corporation in a letter by the Mayor on November12, 1931, emphasised that the financial provisions to be recommended by them were an essential part of the arrangements relating to the transfer of the Trust to the Municipality and that the Corporation could only agree to the amalgamation if satisfactory financial resources were provided simultaneously with the enactment of legislation for amalgamation. In another letter, the Corporation reiterated the same stipulation by observing that the simlutaneous provision of the necessary resources was an integral part of the proposals of the Corporation in respect of the amalgamation of the Trust with the Municipality and they expressed a hope that the necessary provision would be made in the Bill in this respect. No such provisions regarding new taxes to be imposed have been specified in this Bill, says the present report. The Committee therefore recommend that the Corporation should reiterate their aforesaid stipulation.

The Improvements Committee is not an executive committee like the Schools Committee but a sanctioning committee. It would not be in accordance with the scheme of the Municipal Act to entrust that Committee with the duty of keeping accounts of the Trust properties etc. The accounts of those properties, etc., will accordingly be kept by the Standing Committee subject to the requirements of schedule BB. The Committee therefore recommend that section 123 be amended accordingly.

BUDGET PREPARATION.

Section 123B lays on the Improvements Committee the duty of preparing the improvements budget and prescribes the form of that budget. With regard to the latter it may be pointed out that no form of the budget is prescribed under the Trust Transfer Act. Under section 125 of the Municipal Act also the Commissioner is to lay before the Standing Committee an estimate of the expenditure, etc., in such form as the Committee shall approve. In view of these provisions it does not seem necessary to prescribe by statute the form of the improvements budget.

The framing of the budget by the Improvements Committee does not appear to be necessary or in consonance with the Municipal Act. In preparing the estimate of expenditure, etc., under section 125 of the Municipal Act the Commissioner will include therein the expenditure, etc., on account of improvements. The entire budget of the Corporation shall thereupon be prepared by the Standing Committee under section 126. The Commitee therefore recommend that sction 123B be deleted.

The Committee, however, are of opinion that the preparation of a common budget for the ordinary expenditure, etc., of the Corporation and that necessitated by the amalgamation of the Trust with the Municipality will involve practical difficulties. They therefore recommend that sections 125 and 126 of the Municipal Act be amended so as to provide that the estimates prepared by the Commissioner and the Standing Committee shall be in two parts; the first relating to income and expenditure of the Corporation pertaining to their duties and obligations other than those imposed upon them by the Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1932; and the other comprising the income and expenditure pertaining to th duties and obligations imposed by the amending Act.

The report is signed by Messrs. V. N. Chandavarkar, (Chairman), Poonsey H. Meisheri, J. A. Collaco, D. G. Dalvi, Jos. Alban D'Souza, E. R. Hirjibehdin, H P. Mody, Jafferbhoy A. Lalljee, Jamnadas M. Mehta, J. B. Bomon-Behram, M. L. Dahanukar, M. N. Talpade; M. Nissim; P. G. Solanki; R. S. Asavale; S. K. Bole; Syed Munawar and seen by Messrs. G. V. Deshmukh, S. Meherbakhsh, H. A. Lalljee, H. M. Rahmtoola and Mohanlal M. Desai.

MILK STRIKE IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Britain is faced with a country-wide holdsup of milk supplies from October 1 as a result of the decision of the farmers to inaugurate a "milk strike", following the breakdown of negotiations between farmers and representatives of milk distributing combines over contracts for the forthcoming year. A statement issued by the National Farmers Union says that the decision of the milk distributors to refuse improved prices for farmers in the coming year renders the holdup of supplies inevitable.—Reuter.

GILDED JEWELS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sorabji Kekobad Daruwalla, a Parsi, who was arrested in connection with alleged cheating of some Marwaris by palming off gilded jewellery on them, was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

Deputy Inspector Watkins, applying for remand of the accused, stated that the accused was arrested on September 14 and was bailed out by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the sum of Rs. 100. On the following day he did not report himself to the police when he required for investigations and disappeared. The accused surrendered this morning and assured the court that in future he would report himself regularly.

His Worship let off the accused in the same bail as before and adjourned the hearing of the case till October 1.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

The statement giving the details of the storage of water in the lakes for the week ending September 17, shows that the water supply was abundant and nearly all the lakes were overflowing.

The Vihar Lake contained 9,120 million gallons of water, while the Tulsi Lake, and Powai Lake contained 1,200 and 35,554 million gallons of water respectively.

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AMBEDKAR AND RAJA CALLED TO POONA

POONA, Sept. 21.

The Hindu Deputation from Bombay including Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and Mr. Devidas Gandhi, had a two and a half hour interview with Mahatma Gandhi in the Yerowda jail this morning.

Mrs. Naidu was also present at the interview.

They are staying on in Poona for the day and will be seeing Mahatma Gandhi again at 9 a. m. to-morrow.

NEW SCHEME

A telephone mesage from Poona adds:—

The deputation had a long interview with Mahatma Gandhi and explained to him the scheme which was evolved during yesterday's conversations in Bombay.

The interview proved to be quite hopeful, but Mahatma Gandhi reserved his final opinion until he held furtner consultations in the matter with friends, including Dr. Ambedkar and Mr M C. Raja.

The deputationists are therefore staying behind at Poona for another day and Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Ambedkar and Mr Raja are expected to proceed to Poona this afternoon by the Deccan Queen.

CONFERENCE.

The conference, which was to meet at 3 p m. this afternoon in the Merchants' Chamber Hall, will be adjourned to Friday in order to enable the conversations at Yeravada to be concluded.

Sir T B Sapru, with whom the scheme that now holds the field originated, was very hopeful that it would be found acceptable to the Mahatma and that thus a solution of the problem would be found.

IN GOOD HEALTH

The deputationists found Mahatma Gandhi well and quite cheerful and wished to contradict the report in the pa he was unwell. Mahatmaji is maintaining his strength.

It is expected that the deputationists and their friends will be able to return to Bombay by to-morrow evening.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S PROPOSALS

Primary Elections For Depressed Classes

The following proposals were submitted by Dr. B R Ambedkar to a committee consisting of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the president of the Hindu Leaders' Conference, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. R Jaykar and Mr. Mathradas Vasonji at their meeting last night at the Birla House:

PART I.

(A) The Depressed Classes shall have the following number of seats in the provincial legislatures:—

Madras,	30 out of 215
Bombay,	16 out of 200
Bengal,	50 out of 250
Punjab,	10 out of 175
United Provinces,	40 out of 228
Behar & Orissa	20 out of 175
C. P. & Berar	20 out of 112
Assam	11 out of 108

PRIMARY ELECTION.

(B) The method of election to these seats shall be by joint electorates and reserved seats, provided that for the first ten years in eighteen single constituencies in Madras, ten single constituencies in Bombay, the Central Provinces and Bengal in four single constituencies in Assam in seven single constituencies in Behar and Orissa, in five single constituencies in the Punjab and in twelve single constituencies in the U. P. there shall be held before the general election a primary election of the voters of the Depressed Classes for electing two persons to constitute a pannel who thereafter shall contest on behalf of the Depressed Classes in the joint electorate.

(C) After the first ten years the system of primary election shall cease to be in operation and all seats without exception shall continue to be filled by direct election on the system of joint electorates and reserved seats.

REFERENDUM.

(D) The right of the Depressed Classes to special representation through joint electorates and reserved seats shall be continued to them for a further period of fifteen years. After the said period the matter shall be settled on the basis of referundum to the voters of the Depressed Classes.

(E) The right of the Depressed Classes to special representation in both houses of the central legislature shall be recognised on a population ratio on the same terms and in the same manner as is provided for in the case of the provincial legislatures.

(F) There shall be adult suffrage at least for the Depressed Classes. The franchise of those classes shall be the same for the provincial and the central legislatures.

PART II.

The Depressed Classes shall be allowed representation in all the provinces in all municipalities, local boards, districts and taluka, village unions, school boards or punchayets and any local body now existing or to be constituted in the future on the population basis.

In all the public services, central and local the Depressed Classes shall be guaranteed appointments according to their population ratio as a minimum, subject to qualifications as may laid down for the same. Provision shall be made for reaching the quota by relaxing the statutory rules that may be in existence in matters other than educational qualifications.

In every province out of the educational grants in the provincial budget a sum equivalent to the population ratio of the Depressed Classes in that province shall be earmarked as a minimum for providing educational facilities to the Depressed Classes.

There shall be a provision in the constitution allowing these classes the right of appeal to the Governor and the Viceroy for any neglect of their interested in the matter of education sanitation, recruitment in the public services, etc on the same terms and in the manner provided in the constitution of Canada (Section 93).

METHODISTS UNITE

Dreams Of Decade Realised

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Twelve million Methodists realised to-day their dreams of decades in the ceremony, at Albert Hall, of signing a solemn contract for union among Wesleyans, United Methodists and Primitive Methodists all together forming the largest Protestant Church in the world.

The hall was crowded with Methodist representatives from all over tde world and eminent delegates from the Anglican and other churches, making a body of Christian catholicity such as had been never before under one roof.

The Duke and Duchess of York represented the King. The former read a message from His Majesty and delivered an address declaring that the Union marked a new era in the life of one of the greatest spiritual forces of the modern world, and fervently hoping: "You have got the strength to strengthen the service of Christ until victory over evil is won".

The proudest figures in the vast gathering were Sir Robert Perks, who had worked for half a centuay for union and Dr. Scott-Lidgett, the president-elect of a new church.

A union thanks-giving meeting was held subsequently and addressed by the Bishop of London, who foresaw the ultimate, inevitable reunion of Christendom throughout the world.—Reuter.

EDITOR TO FORM MINISTRY

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 20.

M. Hansson, Leader of the Socialist Party and editor of the "Nytid" the party's organ at Gothenburg, has been entrusted with the formation of the new Cabinet. The Swedish Socialist Party is a moderate constitutionalist organisation.—Reuter.

HIS OWN HYMN AT HIS FUNERAL

Wordwide Tributes To Sir R. Ross

LONDON, Sept. 20.

There was a moving moment during the church service in London to-day before the funeral of Sir Ronald Ross, the famous scientist and pioneer of modern tropical medicine, when a special hymn was sung, which was composed by Sir Ronald himself in the hour of his greatest triumph on the night of August 20, 1897, when he discovered the malaria mosquito.

World-wide tributes were paid to the dead scientist. The Premier and the High Commissioner for India were represented at the service.—Reuter.

FEDERAL SCHEME

Viceroy Urges Expedition

SIMLA Sept. 20.

Though no official report is issued of the Viceroy's meeting with the Princes and their ministers, it is understood that the proceedings began in a most cordial and helpful atmosphere, and that the Viceroy's speech made considerable impression regarding the Government's anxiety to see that the federal scheme is handled expeditiously.

The discussion revealed that the definition of Paramountcy may, with a little further elaboration, meet the point of view of the Princes and that this main obstacle to their entry may be removed by a tactful and generous handling of the situation. The meeting with the Viceroy lasted two hours and the Princes after lunch held informal conversations among themselves and visited the Viceroy in the afternoon. The meeting of the Princes and Ministers with the Viceroy will be resumed to-morrow. The Viceroy gave a dinner to-night to the Ruling Princes.—A P.

CHINA APPEALS TO THE POWERS

Manchukuo Treaty Challenged

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The text of the Chinese note to the signatory and assenting Powers of the Nine Power Treaty was delivered to the British Foreign Office yesterday. The note invites attention to the serious situation brought about by the recognition by the Japanese Government of Manchukuo and by the publication of the treaty by which Japan may station troops in these provinces of the Chinese republic at her free will and thus "attempts to establish a virtual protectorate over this part of China's territory".

After giving its rendering of the developments during past year, the note recalls the terms of the Nine Power Treaty under which the signatories other than China agree inter alia to respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and the ad- and states that the Japanese policy of aggression in Manchuria constitutes a direct violation of China's sovereignty as well as of her territorial and administrative integrity.

The note concludes: "The Chinese Government consider that a grave situation has arisen which involves the application of the stipulations of the Nine Power Treaty, and requests that such measures be taken as will properly and effectively deal with the state of affairs brought about by the Japanese acts of aggression.—B. O. W.

CABINET SPLIT INEVITABALE

Ottawa Proposals Represent Partisan Policy

WE REMAIN LIBERALS AND FREE TRADERS, SAYS MINISTER

LONDON, Sept. 20.

"The Ottawa proposals represent a partisan and not a national policy and are contrary to the permanent interests of the nation," declared Mr Isaac Foot, Minister of Mines, in a speech at North Cardigan. "We are therefore bound to oppose them.

We entered the Government as Liberals and Free Traders and we remain Liberals and Free Traders. If the Ottawa proposals become the law, they will deprive Parliament of budgetary independence.

"Sir Herbert Samuel will state at the right time the decision of the Parliamentary Liberal Party. We desire that the Government policy should be truly national."

Various provisions of the draft Ottawa agreements were condemned in resolutions passed by the Executive Committee of the Consumers League calling on consumers throughout the country to oppose ratification of the agreements, which were "calculated to interfere with our necessary supplies of imported commodities, particularly foodstuffs, whether by protective taxation or by application of the pernicious quota system without first consulting the electorate.—Reuter.

TATE TAKEN ILL AGAIN

LONDON, Sept. 21

Cricketer Tate, who yesterday was making good progress had a slight relapse necessitating his retirement from the Australian tour.—B.O.W

(Continued from Col. 7).

I have reduced it to a science. As an expert therefore I would warn friends and sympathisers against copying me blindly or out of false or hysterical sympathy. Let all such qualify themselves by hard work and selfless service of the 'untouchables' and they would have independent light if their time for fasting has come.

Lastly, in so far as I know myself this fast is being undertaken with the purest of motives and without malice or anger to any single soul. For me it is an expression of, and the last seal on, non-violence. Those therefore who would use violence in this controversy, against those whom they may consider to be inimical to me or the cause I represent, will simply hasten my end. Perfect courtesy and consideration towards opponents is an absolute essential of success in this cause at least if not in all cases.

GANDHI EXPLAINS HIS FAST

Depressed Classes Are A "Sacred Trust"

DUTY OF HINDU REFORMERS

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

The following is the statement that Mahatma Gandhi sent to the Bombay Government on September 15 on his decision to fast in connection with the Depressed Classes problem:—

The fast which I am approaching was resolved upon in the name of God for His work and, as I believe in all humility, at his call. Friends have urged me to postpone the date for the sake of giving the public a chance to organise itself. I am sorry it is not open to me to change even the hour, except for the reason stated in my letter to the Prime Minister.

AGAINST WHOM?

The impending fast is against those who have faith in me, whether Indians or foreigners, and for those who have it not. Therefore it is not against the English official world, but it is against those Englishmen and women who, in spite of the contrary teaching of the official world, believe in me and the justice of the cause I represent. Nor is it against those of my countrymen who have no faith in me, whether they be Hindus or others, but it is against those countless Indians (no matter to what persuasion they belong) who believe that I represent a just cause. Above all, it is intended to sting the Hindu conscience into right religious action.

NOT MERE EMOTION.

The contemplated fast is no appeal to mere emotion. By the fast I want to throw the whole of my weight (such as it is) in the scales of justice pure and simple. Therefore, there need be no undue haste or feverish anxiety to save my life. I implicitly believe in the truth of the saying that not a blade of grass moves but by His will. He will save it if He needs it for further service in this body. None can save it against His will. Humanly speaking, I believe it will stand the strain for some time.

The separate electorate is merely the last straw. No patched-up agreement between caste Hindu leaders and rival "depressed" class leaders will answer the purpose. The agreement, to be valid, has got to be real. If the Hindu mass mind is not yet prepared to banish untouchability root and branch, it must sacrifice me without the slightest hesitation.

NO COERCION.

There should be no coercion of those who are opposed to joint electorates. I have no difficulty in understanding their bitter opposition. They have every right to distrust me. Do I not belong to that Hindu section miscalled a superior class, or caste Hindus, who have ground down to powder the so-called untouchables? The marvel is that the latter have remained nevertheless in the Hindu fold.

But whilst I can justify this opposition, I believe that they are in error. They will, if they can, separate the "depressed" classes entirely from the Hindu society and form them into a separate class—a standing and living reproach to Hinduism. I should not mind if thereby their interest could be really served.

INDIVISIBLE FAMILY.

But my intimate acquaintance with every shade of untouchability convinces me that their lives, such as they are, are so intimately mixed with those of the caste Hindus in whose midst and for whom they live, that it is impossible to separate them. They are part of an indivisible family.

Their revolt against the Hindus with whom they live, and, their apostacy from Hinduism I should understand. But this so far as I can see they will not do. There is a subtle something—quite indefinable in Hinduism, which keeps them in it even in spite of themselves.

And this fact makes it imperative for a man like me, with a living experience of it, to resist the contemplated separation even though the effort should cost life itself.

TREMENDOUS IMPLICATIONS.

The implications of this resistance are tremendous. No compromise which does not ensure the fullest freedom for the depressed classes inside the Hindu fold can be an adequate substitute for the contemplated separation. Any betrayal of the trust can merely postpone the day of immolation for me and henceforth for those who think with me. The problem before responsible Hindus is to consider, whether in the event of social, civic, or political persecution of the "depressed" classes, they are prepared to face satyagraha in the shape of perpetual fast, not of one reformer like me, but an increasing army of reformers whom I believe to exist to-day in India and who will count their lives of no cost to achieve the liberation of these classes and there through Hinduism of an agelong superstition.

Let fellow-reformers who have worked with me also appreciate the implications of the fast.

It is either a hallucination of mine or an illumination. If it is the former, I must be allowed to do my penance in peace. It will be the lifting of a deadweight on Hinduism. If it is an illumination, may my agony purify Hinduism and even melt the hearts of those who are at present disposed to distrust me.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

Since there appears to be a misunderstanding as to the application of my fast, I may repeat that it is aimed at a statutory separate electorate, in any share or form, for the "depressed" classes. Immediately that threat is removed once for all, my fast will end. I hold strong views about reservation of seats, as also about the most proper method of dealing with the whole question. But I consider myself unfit as a prisoner to set forth my proposals. I should however abide by an agreement on the basis of joint electorate that may be arrived at between the responsible leaders of caste Hindus and the "depressed" classes and which has been accepted by mass meetings of all Hindus.

OTHER QUESTIONS.

One thing I must make clear. The satisfactory ending of the "depressed" classes question, if it is to come, should in no way mean that I would be committed to the acceptance of His Majesty's Government's decision on the other parts of the communal question. I am personally opposed to many other parts of it, which to my mind make the working of any free and democratic constitution well nigh impossible, nor would a satisfactory solution of this question in any way bind me to accept the constitution that may be framed. These are political questions for the National Congress to consider and determine. They are utterly outside my province in my individual capacity. Nor may I as a prisoner air my individual views on these questions. My fast has a narrow application. The "depressed" classes question being predominantly a religious matter, I regard it as specially my own by reason of my lifelong concentration on it. It is a sacred personal trust which I may not shirk.

FASTING FOR PURIFICATION.

The fasting for light and penance is a hoary institution. I have observed it in Christianity and Islam. Hinduism is replete with instances of fasting for purification and penance. But it is a privilege, if it is also a duty. Moreover, to the best of my light,

(Continued in column 5.)

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